AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CURIOSITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

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AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CURIOSITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

IN THREE PARTS.

PART I.

Containing a full Deſcription of the TOWER of LONDON, and every Thing curious in and belonging to it.

PART II.

Contains the Hiſtory of WESTMINSTER-ABBEY, from its Foundation to the preſent Time; with its Antiquities, Tombs, and Inſcriptions.

PART III.

Treats of the OLD CATHEDRAL of ST. PAUL's, and the NEW; together with a full Account of the MONUMENT, LONDON-STONE, the CITY-WALL, GATES, and other Antique Remains.

LONDON:

Printed for T. CARNAN, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

MDCCLXXXII.

Price Two Shillings and Six-pence bound.

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AN

Hiſtorical Deſcription

OF THE

TOWER of LONDON,

AND ITS

CURIOSITIES.

Giving an ACCOUNT

1. Of its Foundation, gradual Increaſe, and preſent State.
2. Of its Government, Cuſtoms and Privileges.
3. Of its Antiquities, Records and Curioſities.
4. Of the Lions, and other wild Beaſts kept there; their Nature and Properties.
5. Of the Spoils of the *Spaniſh* Armada, with the Hiſtory of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion in 1588.
6. Of the ſmall Armory; in which, at one View, may be ſeen Arms for 80,000 Men.
7. Of the Royal Train of Artillery; comprehending the various Engines of Deſtruction uſed in War.
8. Of the Horſe Armory; with curious Anecdotes relating to the Kings that ſit there on Horſeback in full Armour, from *William the Conqueror*, to his late Majeſty.
9. Of the Jewel-Office, and the Regalia, uſed at the Coronation of our King; and the Story of Col. *Blood*'s attempting to ſteal away the Crown.
10. Of the Mint, and the Manner of ſtamping Money.

Written chiefly to direct the Attention of Spectators to what is moſt curious in this Repoſitory, and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have ſeen.

LONDON:

Printed for T. CARNAN, at Number 65, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1782.

[Price Six-pence.]

Prices of ſeeing the CURIOSITIES.

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THE PREFACE.

THE Deſire of ſearching antient Repoſitories for the Antiquities of our Country is allowed to be a laudable Curioſity; to point them out therefore to the Inquiſitive, and to direct their Attention to thoſe Things that beſt deſerve Notice, cannot be denied its Degree of Merit.

The Tower *of* London, *for the antique Remains that are there treaſured up, has been, for many Ages paſt, the common Reſort of Foreigners, as well as Natives; but it is a general Complaint, that the Mind being crouded with too many Objects at once, cannot diſtinguiſh, amidſt ſo great a variety, what is worthy to be dwelt upon, and what is not; and the Hurry with which Strangers are conducted by their Guides from one Curioſity to another, occaſioned by the Numbers that are hourly flocking there to be entertained, leaves the Spectator no Time to examine what he ſees, nor to fix in his Memory half the Objects that have attracted his Attention. To remove this Complaint therefore, and to enable every Perſon to recollect with Advantage whatever is worthy to be remembered, this little Book is now offered to the Public; which, in other Reſpects likewiſe, will not be wholly without its Uſe; for by comparing, as the Reader has here an Opportunity of doing, the traditional Stories of the Guides, with the hiſtorical Facts to which they relate, he will be naturally led to*

imprint this useful Observation strongly in his Mind, how little he ought to trust to Memory in Things that are of Importance enough to be remembered, and how careful to commit to Writing all his Concerns that on any future Occasion he would wish to recollect.

It would be impertinent to trouble the Reader with a long Preface on a Subject, that, to some may appear immaterial; we shall conclude therefore with observing, that Pains have been taken to examine every Fact to which the Traditions at the Tower *have any Allusion; to illustrate them where they are obscure; to supply them where they are defective; and to correct them where they are misrepresented. And besides, we have introduced Anecdotes pertinent to the Subject, wherever Opportunity offered, in order to render the whole entertaining as well as useful.*

AN

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWER OF LONDON.

THE Foundation of the Tower of *London*, according to the moſt authentic records, was marked out, and that part of the building called the *White Tower* erected by *William* the Conqueror, in the year 1076, with a view, no doubt, to ſecure to himſelf and his followers a ſafe retreat, in caſe of any ſurprize from the *Engliſh*, while he was employed in ſettling the Government of his new conqueſts.

That this was his deſign in building the Tower, appears from its ſituation, its extent, and its communication with the river *Thames*, from whence it might be ſupplied with all kinds of ſuccours of men, proviſions, and military ſtores. But how it could command the city, the bridge, and the river, ſo early as *William* the Conqueror's time, before the uſe of guns, as Mr. *Guthrie* has aſſerted, I muſt own I cannot comprehend; and I believe, whoever views it attentively, even in its preſent circumſtances, will agree with me, that it was rather planned for a place of defence than offence. But to return. The death of the Conqueror in 1088, about eight years after this fortreſs was begun, put aſtop to the progreſs of the work for a while, and left the completion of it to that great genius in geometrical knowledge *William Rufus*, ſon to *William* the Conqueror, who in 1098 ſurrounded it with walls, and fortified it with a broad and deep

ditch: Since his time indeed, the number of buildings within the walls has been gradually and greatly increaſed, ſo that it ſeems now rather a town than a fortreſs. It ſhould be remarked, that this laſt mentioned Monarch built *Weſtminſter Hall* alſo, at that time the admiration of all *Europe*.

The Tower, as it is now fortified with cannon, is perhaps the beſt choſen ſituation for ſuch a fortreſs of any in the world. It lies to the Eaſtward of *London*, near enough to cover that opulent city from invaſion by water, being 800 yards only from the bridge; and to the north of the river *Thames*, from which it is parted by a narrow ditch, and a convenient wharf, to which it has a communication by a draw-bridge, for the readier iſſuing and receiving ammunition, and naval or military ſtores. On this wharf, there is lately made a long and beautiful platform, on which are planted 61 pieces of cannon, mounted on new and very elegant iron carriages. The pieces of ordnance are chiefly uſed to fire on days of ſtate, or to promulgate any joyful news to the public. Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform 70 yards in length, called the *Ladies Line*, becauſe much frequented by the Ladies in the ſummer, as *within* it is ſhaded with a lofty row of trees, and *without* it has a delightful proſpect of the ſhipping, with boats paſſing and repaſſing on the river *Thames*. You aſcend this line by ſtone ſteps, and being once upon it you may walk almoſt round the walls of the Tower without interruption, and in your courſe will paſs three batteries; the firſt called the *Devil's Battery*, where is alſo a platform, on which are mounted ſeven pieces of cannon, tho' on the battery itſelf are only five; the next is called the *Stone Battery*, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the third and laſt is called the *Wooden Battery*, mounted with ſix pieces of cannon: all theſe are nine pounders.

The

The principal entrance into the Tower is by a gate to the weſt, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages; but theſe are firſt admitted thro' an outer gate, and muſt paſs a ſtout ſtone bridge, built over the ditch, before they can approach the main entrance. There is beſides an entrance for perſons on foot, over the draw-bridge already mentioned to the wharf, which wharf is only divided from the main land by gates at each end, opened every day at a certain hour for the convenience of a free intercourſe between the reſpective inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its ſuburbs. There is alſo a water-gate, commonly called *Traitors Gate*, thro' which it has been cuſtomary to convey traitors, and other ſtate priſoners, to or from the Tower perhaps for greater privacy, and which is ſeldom opened on any other occaſion; but the Lords committed to the Tower on account of the rebellion in 1745, were publicly admitted at the main entrance. Over this gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by two baſtions, or round towers, on which are embraſures for pointing cannon, but there are at preſent none mounted. In this building are placed the infirmary, the mill, and waterworks that ſupply the Tower with water.

Great ceremony is uſed at opening and ſhutting the principal gate night and morning. A little before ſix in the morning in ſummer, and as ſoon as it is light in the winter, the yeoman porter goes to the governor's houſe for the keys, from whence he proceeds to the innermoſt gate, attended by a ſerjeant and ſix men of the main guard; this gate being opened to let them paſs is again ſhut, while the yeoman porter and the guard proceed to open the three outermoſt gates, at each of which the guards reſt their firelocks, as do the ſpur-guard while the keys paſs and repaſs. Upon the yeoman porter's return to the innermoſt gate, he calls to the wardens

in waiting, to take in King *George*'s keys; upon which the gate is opened, and the keys lodged in the warders hall till the time of locking, which is uſually about 10 or 11 at night, with the ſame formality as when opened. After they are ſhut the yeoman and guard proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms with the officers upon duty at their head. The uſual challenge from the main guard to the yeoman porter is, *Who comes there?* His anſwer is, *the Keys.* The challenger ſays, *Paſs keys*; upon which the officer orders the guard to reſt their firelocks; the yeoman porter then ſays, *God ſave King* George. *Amen*, is loudly anſwered by all the guard. From the main guard the yeoman porter with his guard proceeds to the governor's, where the keys are left; after which no perſon can go out or come in upon any pretence whatſoever till next morning, without the watch-word for the night, which is kept ſo ſecret, that none but the proper officers and the ſerjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; for it is the ſame on the ſame night in every fortified place throughout the King's dominions. When that is given by any ſtranger to the centinel at the ſpur-guard (or outer-gate) he communicates it to his ſerjeant, who paſſes it to the next on duty, and ſo on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman porter, who attends as before; the main guard being put under arms, brings them to the outer-gate, where the ſtranger is admitted, and conducted to the commandant. Having made known his buſineſs, he is conducted to the outer-gate, diſmiſſed, the gate ſhut, and the keys re-delivered with all the formality as at firſt.

The principal officers to whom the government and care of the Tower is committed are, firſt, the *Conſtable of the Tower*, who is uſually of the higheſt

quality, as his poſt at all coronations and other ſtate ceremonies is of the utmoſt conſequence, having the crown and other regalia in his cuſtody. He hath under him a lieutenant, and deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, whoſe officers are likewiſe of great dignity, a tower-major, gentleman porter, yeoman porter, gentleman jailer, four quarter gunners, and 40 wardens, whoſe uniform is the ſame with the king's yeomen of the guard: Upon their heads they wear round flat-crowned caps, tied round with bands of party-coloured ribbands. Their coats are of a particular make, but very becoming, with large ſleeves and flowing ſkirts, and are of a fine ſcarlet cloth, laced round the edges and ſeams with ſeveral rows of gold lace, and girt round their waiſts with a broad laced girdle. Upon their breaſts and backs they wear the king's ſilver badge, repreſenting the thiſtle and roſe, on which are the letters G. R. in capitals.

Beſides theſe, and other inferior domeſtic officers, if I may be allowed to call them ſo, there is always a battalion of foot guards on duty quartered in barracks, which have been lately rebuilt. The principal buildings within the walls are the church, the White Tower, the offices of ordnance, of the mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the horſe-armory, the grand ſtore-houſe, the new or ſmall armory, handſome houſes for the chief officers reſiding in the Tower, with many other houſes for the meaner officers, and barracks for ſoldiers on duty, beſides priſons for ſtate-delinquents, which are commonly the warders houſes.

The Church has nothing very remarkable belonging to it.

The White Tower is a large ſquare irregular building, ſituated almoſt in the center, no one ſide anſwering to another, nor are any of its watch-towers, of which there are four that ornament the

top, built alike: one of theſe towers is now converted into an obſervatory, and indeed ſeems well ſituated for the purpoſe.

The building itſelf conſiſts of three very lofty ſtories, under which are moſt ſpacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with ſalt-petre. It is covered over at top with flat leads, from whence there is an extenſive and delightful proſpect.

In the firſt ſtory are two ſpacious rooms, one of which is a ſmall armory for the ſea-ſervice, having various ſorts of arms very curiouſly laid up in it, for more than 10,000 ſeamen. In the other room are cloſets and preſſes in abundance, all filled with warlike tools and inſtruments of death without number. Over theſe are two other floors, one filled principally with arms; the other with arms and armourers tools; ſuch as chevaux de frize, pick-axes, ſpades and ſhovels.---In the upper ſtory is kept match, ſheep-ſkins, tanned hides, *&c.* And in a little room ſome records, containing perhaps the ancient uſages and privileges of the place. In this tower are likewiſe kept models of the new invented engines of deſtruction, that have from time to time been preſented to the government.

On the top of this tower is a large ciſtern or reſervoir for ſupplying the whole garriſon with water in caſe of need; it is about 7 feet deep, 9 in breadth, and about 60 in length, and is filled from the *Thames* by means of an engine very ingeniouſly contrived for that purpoſe, of which we have already ſpoken.

The office of Ordnance is kept in *Cold Harbour*; to which office all other offices for ſupplying artillery, arms, amunition, or other warlike ſtores to any part of his majeſty's dominions, are accountable; from which office all orders for the diſpoſition of warlike materials for every kind of ſervice are iſſued.

The

The Mint is alſo a ſeparate diviſion which comprehends near one third of the Tower, and contains houſes for all the officers belonging to the coinage.

The office of Keeper of the Records is oppoſite the platform already deſcribed. It has lately been adorned with a fine carved ſtone door-caſe, at the entrance, and finely wainſcotted within. All the rolls from king *John* to the beginning of the reign of *Richard* III. are depoſited in 56 wainſcot preſſes in this office; thoſe ſince that time are kept at the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*. The rolls and records kept in the Tower contain the antient tenures of all the lands in *England*, with a ſurvey of the manors; the originals of all laws and ſtatutes; the rights of *England* to the dominion of the *Britiſh* ſeas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the atchievements of *England* in foreign wars; antient grants of our kings to their ſubjects; the forms of ſubmiſſion of the *Scottiſh* kings; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity; the ſettlement of *Ireland* as to law and dominion; privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations during the period before-mentioned; with many other important records; all regularly diſpoſed by the diligence of Sir *William Dugdale*, and others under his direction, and properly referred to in near a thouſand folio indexes. A ſearch here is half a guinea, for which you may peruſe any one ſubject a year. In the months of *December*, *January*, and *February*, this office is open only ſix hours a day, but all the reſt of the year eight.

The Jewel-Office is a dark ſtrong ſtone room, about 20 yards to the eaſtward of the grand ſtore-houſe. The regalia kept in this office will be ſpoken of when we come to treat of the curioſities.

The Horſe-Armory is a little eaſtward of the White Tower. It is a plain brick building, rather convenient than elegant. Its contents are like-

wiſe among the curioſities commonly ſhewn at the Tower; and will be diſtinctly deſcribed hereafter.

The grand ſtore-houſe is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, and extends in length 245 feet, in breadth 60. It was begun by king *James* II. and by that prince built to the firſt floor, but finiſhed by king *William*, who erected that magnificent room called the *New* or *Small Armory*, in which he, with queen *Mary* his conſort, on its being finiſhed, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dreſſed in white gloves and aprons, the uſual badges of the order of free maſonry. This noble ſtructure is of brick and ſtone, and on the north ſide is a ſtately door-caſe adorned with 4 columns, and entablature, and triangular pediment of the *Doric* order. Under the pediment are the king's arms with enrichments of trophy work very ornamental.

The other buildings within the Tower having nothing remarkable, we ſhall proceed to the deſcription of thoſe curioſities that are uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers.

Of the LIONS *and other wild Beaſts in the* TOWER.

THE firſt thing a ſtranger uſually goes to ſee, whoſe curioſity leads him to view the rarities in this place, is the wild beaſts, as by their ſituation they firſt preſent themſelves; for when you have entered the outer-gate, and paſſed what is called the ſpur-guard, you will ſee the keeper's houſe juſt before you, which you will know by the figure of a lion being placed againſt the wall; and over the door where you are to enter is another figure of a lion; there you ring, and for 6*d.* each perſon, you will preſently gain admittance, and be ſhewn ſuch a noble collection of wild creatures, as is no where elſe to be ſeen in Great Britain.

At

At your entrance you are carried into a range of dens in the form of a half-moon, moſt of them inhabited by leopards, lions and lioneſſes of different ages and different countries.

The firſt they ſhew you is a leopard from the coaſt of *Barbary*, ſent by the dey of *Algiers* and preſented to his late majeſty at the concluſion of the peace with that prince in 1751. It is ſo old that its claws are grown into its feet, ſo as to make it walk lame. This creature is of the tyger kind, but ſmaller; has a finer and ſofter fur, and is of a beautiful colour inclining to yellow and ſpotted with black. It is fierce and cruel by nature, greedy of blood, very ſwift when wild, catches its prey like all of the tyger or cat kind, by leaping, and crouches among the buſhes the more effectually to ſecure it. Some antient naturaliſts were of opinion that the panther (one of which was brought to *England* as a companion with the leopard) is produced by the coupling of the Pard or Pardel with the lioneſs, and hence the name *Leo-pard*; but others with more reaſon, ſuppoſe the leopard to be the male and the panther the female. Thoſe in the Tower, when the beautiful panther juſt mentioned was alive, were ſo much alike, that when ſhewn apart, their difference was not to be diſtinguiſhed, and when together, only by nicely obſerving their ſpots, which in the panther were not ſo many as in the leopard. Thoſe who have deſcribed this animal with the greateſt accuracy, aſſure that it can never be ſo tamed as to be truſted; and though the *Tartars* are ſaid to train the *Aſiatic* leopards to hunting; yet ſuch is their thirſt of blood, that if they miſs of their game they will turn upon their maſters, and make them their prey; for which reaſon the hunters are obliged to take with them ſome other living animal to throw down to them to appeaſe their fury, and to

ſave

ſave themſelves. No creature is ſaid to be ſo nice in its food as the leopard when wild in the foreſts; for when he has ſatisfied his hunger and has more than he can eat, he carefully covers up the remainder, but if a frog or a ſerpent happens to touch it, he totally abandons it, and eats no more. The *Aſiatic* leopards are ſaid chiefly to prey on monkeys, and *Geſner* enlarges on their ſagacity in catching them. As all creatures have by nature a dread of their deſtroyers, the monkeys fly at the ſight of the leopard, and mount the talleſt trees to eſcape him. The leopard, incapable of climbing, has recourſe to ſtratagem: he crouches at ſome convenient diſtance, makes grievous moan, and at laſt counterfeits death. In that ſituation he lies motionleſs, till the monkeys, who generally reſort in companies, diſpatch one of their number to reconnoitre. This ſpy deſcends cautiouſly, and eyes the enemy on every ſide before he ventures down, chattering to wake him if he ſhould chance only to be aſleep: The leopard, an over-match for the wilyneſs of the ape, continues ſtretched forth without any apparent ſigns of life. The monkey approaches nearer and nearer till at length he takes courage and plays with his tail. This he does and friſks round him to ſee if he breathes. Finding him ſeemingly lifeleſs, he returns to his companions, who then deſcend in a body, and play their gambols round the lair, while the leopard patiently attends their ſport. When they are tired and begin to retire he then ſprings firſt upon one, then upon another, and ſlaughters as many as he can ſurprize, which he afterwards carries off at his leiſure and hides, as has already been obſerved. Many other inſtances of the cruel cunning of thoſe creatures are related by writers of good credit; too many perhaps to be now believed.

The

The next beaſt you are ſhewn is CÆSAR, one of the largeſt and moſt majeſtic lions ever ſeen in England. He was bred in *Barbary* and brought over by commodore *Keppel* on his return from *Algiers*, after concluding a peace with the dey more than thirty years ago. As that was the firſt tranſaction that introduced the preſent firſt lord of the admiralty to public notice, the reader will not be diſpleaſed to find it here related: An outcry was raiſed by our merchants againſt the piracies of the *Algerine* corſairs, who uſed to ſearch every ſhip trading to the coaſt of *Barbary*, and under pretence of falſe or faulty paſſports uſed to plunder almoſt every one they could maſter. At length they arrived to ſuch a pitch of inſolence that they ſeized the *Prince Frederic* packet belonging to his majeſty, with treaſure on board to a large amount, and made the crew priſoners. This rouſed the then miniſtry, and commodore *Keppel* was ſent with four ſhips of the line and full powers to demand reſtitution, and to treat of peace. In this commiſſion Mr. *Stanyford*, the *Britiſh* conſul at *Algiers*, was joined, and both waited on the dey, ſometime in *July* 1750, and delivered their credentials at a *private* audience, in quality of plenipotentiaries; but as the leaſt punctilio is of conſequence in this country, and apt to create difficulties, there aroſe at this audience no leſs than two; one was, Mr. *Stanyford*'s appearing before his highneſs with his ſword on, a mark of diſtinction, to which, it was pretended, none but warriors were entitled; the other reſpecting the time of the day when they were to be admitted to audience for the future. The firſt difficulty produced the ſecond. Mr. *Stanyford* inſiſting on wearing his ſword, it was notified to the Ambaſſadors, that if they had any thing further to offer, they muſt attend at the ordinary time of audience, which began at day-

break

break and ended at half after nine in the morning, during which time the dey ſits at his gate on a ſtone bench, covered with a lion's ſkin, at the bottom of a large court, ſmoking a long pipe, and this is all the royalty which the king of *Algiers* aſſumes when he deliberates on matters of government, and decides upon all cauſes, civil and military, hearing at the ſame time every one's complaints, let his ſtation be ever ſo mean. With this, the ambaſſadors reſolutely refuſed to comply, and it was more than a year before theſe difficulties were got over, and at length they were obliged to abandon their claims, both in point of ceremony and reſtitution, on condition that his majeſty's packet-boats ſhould be permitted to ſail for the future unmoleſted without paſſports, and that all *Britiſh* merchant ſhips ſhould be furniſhed with paſſports, on producing of which they ſhould paſs without ſearch. Matters being thus amicably ſettled, preſents were reciprocally exchanged on both ſides. The *Algerine* ambaſſador brought with him the leopard and panther already mentioned, the two moſt beautiful creatures ever before ſeen in *England*, which were preſents to the late queen; and admiral *Keppel* brought with him the lion we are ſpeaking of as a preſent to his majeſty.—This majeſtic monarch of the foreſts, in his juvenile days was father to the only lion and lioneſs that were bred and brought to maturity in *Britain*, or perhaps in *Europe*. One named NERO lived to the age of ten, the other named NANCY arrived to her 20th year. Theſe were reared with no ſmall care and expence; for hardly any creature is more tender when young than a lion's whelp. In this country they would infallibly die if they were not immediately taken from the dam and wrapped up warm the inſtant they are brought forth; and it is remarkable that in *Barbary*, where they are no in-

con-

conſiderable part of the inhabitants of the woods and foreſts, many of them die in breeding their teeth. Thoſe nurſed in the Tower were kept twelve months in a warm room and fed moſtly with milk by the dam before they were put into dens; they were as gentle and as playful as puppies when about four or five months old; but it was obſerved that their ſavage nature increaſed as they increaſed in ſtrength.

The third you are ſhewn is PADORA, a fine young lioneſs brought over by governor *O'Hara* from *Senegal*, and preſented to his preſent majeſty.

Fourthly, you are ſhewn ZARA, a lioneſs brought from *Barbary* by Sir *Jacob Waint*, and named after ZARA the old lioneſs, dam to the two above deſcribed, and who lived near 30 years in the Tower; ſhe was ſo fond of her whelps when young, that ſhe would eat no meat till they were ſatisfied.

The different natures of thoſe two whelps were very obſervable, tho' both brought up in the ſame manner. The lion was one of the gentleſt creatures of the kind, and would even play with ſtrangers when he was two years old; but the lioneſs would allow no familiarity with thoſe with whom ſhe was unacquainted; nor indeed with the keepers without ſharp looking after.

One inſtance of the good nature of the lion is worth remembering. The lower apartment of his den being very much decayed, a carpenter was ſent for to repair it. The man, terrified at the ſight of the lion, refuſed to go near the den till one of the keepers went into the apartment to ſecure the lion above, while the carpenter was employed in compleating his work below. It happened however, that the keeper, after playing ſome time with the lion, fell faſt aſleep. The carpenter continued

tinued his work, without knowing to what danger he was expoſed, and when he had done called the keeper to come down and faſten the door; but receiving no anſwer, he ran out of the den, and was greatly ſurprized to ſee, thro' the grate, both the keeper and the lion ſtretched upon the floor and ſleeping together. He again called *William*, but *William* was too ſound aſleep to make any anſwer; however the lion reared up his great head, and after looking at the carpenter ſome time, threw his great paw over *William*'s breaſt, and laying his noſe upon his head again compoſed himſelf to reſt. The carpenter already terrified with his own ſituation, was ſtill more alarmed when he ſaw the keeper thus incircled with the paws of the lion; and ran into the houſe for aid. Some of the people came out, and, having bolted the den door, which the carpenter had neglected in his precipitate retreat, they rouſed *William*, who ſhaking the lion by the paw, took his leave; but the lion was too well bred to ſuffer his friend to go without ſome little ceremony, or marks of eſteem; he firſt rubbed his great noſe againſt the keeper's knees, then held him by the coat, as if he would have ſaid, *Do ſtay a little longer*; and when he found no entreaties could prevail on *William* to take t'other nap, he courteouſly waited on him to the door.

The lion we are ſpeaking of, if I do not miſtake in deſcribing him, is a kind of yelloviſh cream-colour, about four feet high, his body ſmall in proportion to his head, but his legs have the appearance of amazing ſtrength; his large muſcles being very viſible thro' the ſkin that cover them. The bone of his fore-leg ſeems to be about the bigneſs of a man's wriſt, and his fore-feet are armed with five prodigious claws, ſheathed like thoſe of a cat, with which he ſeizes his prey like that animal; his hinder feet with only four. This ſtately

crea-

creature had his ſhoulder ſlipped by an accident, which makes him go lame and ſeemingly in pain. He appears to be very gentle and tractable to his feeder, and will lie down to let him play with him like a ſpaniel.

It is reported, that a ſpaniel dog being once thrown into a former lion's den in the Tower, inſtead of hurting it, the lion cheriſhed it, and contracted ſuch a fondneſs for it, that he would never ſuffer it to be taken out again, but fed it at his table till he died, which was not till ſeveral years after he had taken a fancy to it.

In the 5th and laſt den of this range, you are ſhewn a fine brown bear from *Ruſſia*. Theſe bears are much larger than either the *Greenland* or *American* bears. The head is more formidable than that of the others, though it is ſmall in proportion to the ſize of the animal. The neck is prodigious thick and ſtrong; the eyes are ſmall and far ſunk in the head; the noſe black and thick, and the noſtrils wide; the mouth is large, and well armed with fine white ſtrong teeth; there are four tuſks, two on each jaw of above two inches long; the ears are ſmall, and the tongue of a purple colour; the limbs are monſtrouſly large; the ſoles of the feet are flat, broad, and undivided; the toes, which are five, are armed with large nails, and in ſome caſes he makes uſe of his paws as we do our hands. He is in appearance the moſt aukward and clumſy beaſt in the world, and yet the moſt active and docile. He ſeems to be equally in his element in the water or out, on the ice or in the ſea. It is not yet known how theſe beaſts ſubſiſt in the northern regions, when both earth and ſeas are locked up in the winter, as he makes no proviſion againſt famine. Hence the ſaying, when a man has run through his fortune,

and

and has little to keep him, *he muſt live like the Bear in winter by ſucking his paws.*

There was formerly ſhewn here a black bear from *America*, brought over by Capt. *Leigh*, and preſented to the late duke of *York*. This creature was as tractable as a dog, would open the door of his den, and play a hundred antic tricks at the word of command, would ſhew you the humours of the beggars on *Tower-Hill*, would make the ſide-ſteps in the *Pruſſian* exerciſe, and uſually cloſed the entertainment with a fine boarding-ſchool curtſey.

THE SECOND RANGE.

The firſt that is ſhewn you in this range is a famous dancing Bear from *Archangel*, he will divert you with his antics.

The next is Miſs NANCY, a beautiful lioneſs from *Senegal*, preſented to his majeſty by Mr. *Bradley*.

The third that is ſhewn in this range is a panther, a moſt beautiful animal, preſented to his majeſty by Sir *Aſhton Lever*. Panthers as well as lions are ſaid to have their ſympathies ſtrongly impreſt upon them. *Ælian* relates the ſtory of a man who brought up a panther from a whelp, and with him a little kid, who were ſo fond of each other that they played together like kittens; the kid happening to die was offered to the panther to eat, which ſhe refuſed. The man faſted the panther day after day, who ſtill refuſed the fleſh of her play-fellow, till grown deſperate with hunger, ſhe fell upon her keeper rather than touch the fleſh of her friend.

In the 4th den is a leopard brought from the *Eaſt Indies* by Capt. *Morris*.

And in the 5th is a leopardeſs, remarkable for its docility, and many antic tricks. It ſeems an ex-

exception againſt the general notion that leopards are never to be thoroughly tamed; for it will obey its keeper, and tumble at the word of command.

In the 6th apartment is a fine ſtately leopard brought from *Senegal* on the coaſt of *Africa* by Capt. *Riſley*.

In the 7th a female baboon from the *Brazils*, or perhaps from the *Cape of Good Hope*, where monkeys of this kind are more frequent. There was formerly one that bred in the *Tower*. The little ape ſhe brought forth was eſteemed the greateſt curioſity the kingdom ever produced; none of the kind having been known to breed here before or ſince. Nobody ſuſpected the pregnancy of the dam till ſhe had brought forth her little one, which ſhe nurſed with the ſame tenderneſs and much in the ſame manner as other rationals. She carried it in her arms, and ſometimes on her back, and danced it round the room with much drollery; but what is moſt remarkable, there was a dry nurſe in the ſame room, of the ſame ſpecies, who was as fond of it as the dam. This old creature that uſed to run looſe about the room, one day took it upon her back and ran away with it. She mounted the ridge of the dens, and when ſhe thought ſhe had it ſafe to herſelf, ſhe ſeemed ſo highly pleaſed, that the keepers by her anticks, were afraid ſhe would have dropped it; but having recovered it from her without hurt, they ever after chained her up. Sometimes the dam and ſhe would quarrel about the nurſery. A gentleman obſerving the particular tenderneſs of theſe animals, cried out to the keeper, "We are all in the wrong, William, *Theſe are the rationals, and we are the apes.*

Of the laſt baboon that occupied this apartment they uſed to tell abundance of ſurprizing ſtories; but the writer of this account cannot help

help repeating one, of which he was partly an eye witneſs. Having one day broke his chain, in the twinkling of an eye he mounted to the top of one of the offices and there ſet his keepers at defiance. When they prepared to ſet ladders to attack him by ſtorm, he played the tiles about their heads with ſuch dexterity, ſtrength, and nimbleneſs, that he fairly beat them off; when they attempted to ſurpriſe him by ſtratagem, he was no leſs vigilant than before he had been active, and diſcovered as much ſagacity in defeating their plots, as he had ſhewn courage in oppoſing their attacks. Finding him neither to be overcome by force or ſtratagem, they had recourſe to milder methods, and thought to entice him down by feaſting his companions openly in his ſight; but that too failed of ſucceſs. He ſeemed to divert himſelf much, by the chattering he made, in baffling all the arts they could deviſe to recover him; but at length, after untiling almoſt all the range, and laughing as long as he thought proper at thoſe who thought themſelves wiſer than himſelf, he came very leiſurely down and retired to his apartment among his fellows.

The next curioſity you are ſhewn is a *Muſcovy* cat, ſent from the dey of *Algiers*, and preſented to his majeſty by the late *Algerine* ambaſſador. This creature, which is beautifully ſpotted, is made very long in the back, head and tail, and ſomewhat like a ferret.

8th. You are ſhewn a red-faced monkey from the coaſt of *Malabar*.

9. An ape brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and preſented to his majeſty by Mr. *Touchit*.

10th. A Maucauc, a curious animal of the ſquirrel kind, brought from the Iſland of *Joanna* on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, remarkable for his beautiful red eyes.

11th.

11th. A brown eagle from *Norway*, with wings nine feet when extended.

12th. An *Eagle* of the ſun, taken in a *French* prize by admiral *Boſcawen*, and by him preſented to his late majeſty. This bird is ſuppoſed to ſoar the higheſt of all the feather'd tribe; and is able to look ſtedfaſtly at the ſun, even in his moſt refulgent ſplendor; whence it obtained the name by which that ſpecies of eagles is diſtinguiſhed. They are ſaid, as ſoon as they hatch, to turn the heads of their young to the eaſtern ſun; and if they cannot bear the light and heat, they ſpurn them from the neſt as a ſpurious race. Agreeable to this is that beautiful ſimile in *Dryden*,

So when Jove's bird *on ſome tall cedar's head*
Has a new race of generous eagles bred;
While yet implum'd within the neſt they lie,
Wary ſhe turns them to the eaſtern ſky:
Then, if unequal to the God of day,
Abaſh'd they ſhrink, and ſhun the potent ray,
She ſpurns 'em forth and caſts them quite away,
But if with daring eye unmov'd they gaze,
Withſtand the light and bear the golden blaze,
Tender ſhe broods them with a parent's love,
The future ſervants of her maſter Jove.

Lambs, hares, fawns, pheaſants, and even kids, are the ordinary food with which theſe birds bring up their young; and in the remote parts of *France*, if we may credit travellers, a gentleman who happens to have an eagle's neſt or two on his eſtate, thinks them equivalent to a good farm's rent. The game that the eagles bring home to their young ſerve both the eaglets and the family.

It is remarked by hiſtorians, that the eagles ſhed their feathers every year, as the hart does his horns,

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and the ſerpent his ſkin; and that they live to an exceeding great age. The Benedictine monks of the abbey of St. *Bertin*, at St. *Omer's*, had an eagle which they reported to be 300 years old.

13th. A beautiful horned owl from *Gibraltar*, preſented to his majeſty by Lieut. Col. *Boyd*.

14th. A jackall or lion's provider. How theſe animals came by the name of the lion's provider is not eaſy to be accounted for: they dare not approach the lion any more than any other wild inhabitant of the foreſt.

On the coaſt of *Malabar*, where theſe animals abound moſt, there are very few lions. It is ſaid of them, that they there frequently aſſemble in the night near the villages and hamlets, making a piteous noiſe like children in diſtreſs; and when the inhabitants are alarmed and come forth, they fall upon the feebleſt to make them their prey.

In this manner, it is poſſible that their cries, when in ſearch for prey, may rouſe the lion, where lions are numerous, and give him notice where to direct his courſe; but the jackall, if he happens to come in the lion's way, has only his heels to truſt to, any more than other animals of the ferocious kind.

European ſtrangers have formerly been deceived by the cries of theſe animals, and have been ſurprized by them; but they are now ſo well known, that few accidents of that kind happen, except to hunters in the woods, who are ſometimes attacked when off their guard; but they ſeldom or never have the courage to attack man openly. We have already taken notice of the nicety of the leopard with reſpect to his food. In this reſpect he ſeems to be equalled if not exceeded by the jackall, who waſhes his meat before he eats it.

The next creature ſhewn is a Racoon from the coaſt of *Guinea*, which is ſmall, but much more beautiful than thoſe brought from *America*. This creature lives about the ſea ſhores, and chiefly on ſhell-fiſh, which it takes in a very ſafe and dexterous manner; for whenever the fiſh opens its ſhell to receive either air or nutriment, this creature, we are told, puts in a ſmall pebble, ſo that the ſhell may not cloſe again, and then picks out the fiſh with its claws.

Near to this is a tyger-cat, brought from *Bombay* by Capt. *Fletcher*, and preſented to his preſent majeſty. It is a beautiful creature, much larger than the largeſt boar-cat, delightfully coloured, and fierce beyond deſcription.

In the laſt place you are ſhewn a large hyena, a fierce animal, and is ſaid to be endued with great ſubtilty; but the noiſe he makes alarms travellers, and gives them notice to avoid the danger; yet, to thoſe who are unacquainted with them, this noiſe may have a contrary effect; for they ſo perfectly imitate the human voice, by a ſort of moan and groan which they make, that a ſtranger might eaſily miſtake it for the voice of a human creature in extreme torture. Some ſay that the hyena will dig human bodies out of their graves, and eat them; but perhaps this is only when preſſed by the ſeverity of hunger. He naturally limps upon one of his hind legs, notwithſtanding which imperfection he is tolerably ſwift; his neck is remarkably ſtiff, ſo that in looking behind, or ſnatching at any thing obliquely, he is obliged to move his whole body in the ſame manner as the hog or the badger. He is of a dun colour, inclining to be reddiſh, with ſome ſtreaks of a dark brown; and the hair upon his neck is near a ſpan long, and often ſet up like hog's briſtles.

We cannot quit this ſubject without lamenting

the loſs of a fine large Oſtrich which lately died here, and of which we ſhall give ſome account, as we hope to ſee her habitation ſoon occupied by another. This creature was ſent as a preſent to his late majeſty by the dey of *Tunis*. Her ſhape and colour was not very unlike that of the turkey breed, only greyer; but the ſize vaſtly longer, being formerly accounted the largeſt bird in the world, tho' later diſcoveries have proved the contrary. Its legs were of the ſize of an ordinary jack-aſs's, and very long, as was her neck, of which ſhe had great command, carrying it erect and ſtately like the ſwan, ſo that when ſhe walked, her bill was higher than the talleſt man's head. You may judge of her bulk by her eggs, of which ſhe laid 14 while ſhe lived in *England*, ſeveral of which are now to be ſeen, each weighing upwards of five pounds, and when firſt laid weighed above ſix. She had a pretty large warm room to live in, which was often cleaned, and the ſtraw therein ſhifted, otherwiſe ſhe would ſoon have died; for the climate of this country ſeems by no means fitted to the tender nature of theſe birds, tho' by their large bones and vaſt bulk, they appeared to be very ſtrong. There was ſome time ago a couple of them, but one died before the other, by ſwallowing a large nail that ſtopped its paſſage.

The vulgar error, that the oſtrich can digeſt iron, has been long ſince exploded; for in the year 1659, the *Morocco* ambaſſador to the States General, among other rarities, having brought over to *Holland* an oſtrich, as a preſent, it died at *Amſterdam* in a few days, by ſwallowing iron nails, which the populace threw to it, upon a preſumption that it could digeſt them like other food; but the oſtrich being opened, about 80 nails were found entire in its ſtomach.

All the creatures that are here ſhewn are regularly

larly fed with food proper for them, and as carefully attended, as if they were indeed of royal dignity. This takes off much of their ſavage nature, and makes them tame and ſubmiſſive, and perhaps contributed not a little to diſappoint the expectations of king *James* I. when he made trial of the fierce nature of the lion; for that prince having ordered a lion to be turned out of his den, and a bear to be put to him; the lion refuſed to attack the bear: they tried another, and at length two together, but in vain; the lions diſcovered plain ſymptoms of fear, by making to their dens. Such were the effects of indolence and high feeding upon animals, the moſt remarkable of any for courage and ferocity.

Of the Spoils *of the* INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

WHEN you enter the great gate of the Tower, one of the warders will attend you, and carry you in regular order to the ſeveral places where the curioſities are ſhewn; the firſt of which is ſituated to the ſouthward of the White Tower, and in it are repoſited the SPOILS of the INVINCIBLE ARMADA (as it was ſtiled by *Philip* II. of *Spain*) in order to perpetuate to lateſt poſterity, the memory of that ſignal victory obtained by the *Engliſh* over the whole naval power of *Spain*, which will ever make the reign of queen *Elizabeth* glorious in the *Britiſh* annals. This ARMADA, when it rendezvouz'd at the *Groyne*, under the command of the duke of *Medina Sidonia*, conſiſted of 132 ſhips, including tranſports, on board of which were embarked 19,290, ſoldiers, 8,350 ſailors, 2,080 galley ſlaves, and 2,630 pieces of cannon, which at that time of day, when ſhips of 1200 tons carried hardly 60 pieces of ordnance, was a prodigious force. On the 21ſt of *July*

1588, this formidable fleet appeared off *Plymouth*, and was met there by the *Engliſh* under the command of lord *Effingham*, lord high admiral, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbiſher*; when both fleets immediately formed the line of battle. The van of the *Spaniſh* fleet was led by *Alphonſo de Levya*; the duke of *Medina* commanded the center; and *Juan Martinez de Ricaldo* the rear. The lord high admiral of *England* in his own ſhip, called the *Ark Royal*, ſeconded by the reſt of his ſquadron, fell upon *Levya*'s diviſion, and a terrible engagement enſued; but *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbiſher* mutually ſupporting each other where the danger was greateſt, and taking the advantage of the enemy, where they obſerved them weakeſt, put their rear into diſorder, and forced them upon their center, which occaſioned ſome confuſion; but night coming on, obliged both parties to lay by; and the *Engliſh* being ill provided with ammunition and ſtores, were in no haſte to renew the engagement, well knowing that every day would weaken their adverſaries, and increaſe their own ſtrength. Accordingly, the very night after the firſt engagement, one of their ſhips of the line, by ſome accident blew up, and the fire from her communicating itſelf to the ſhip whereof *Don Pedro de Valdez* was captain, ſhe fell an eaſy prize to admiral *Drake*, who ſent her into *Dartmouth*. This was looked upon as a favourable omen of a complete victory. Two whole days, however, were ſpent in repairing the damages ſuſtained on both ſides, in which time the *Engliſh* were continually reinforced from the neighbouring ports with men, ammunition, and ſhips, which enabled them on the 23d, after ſome time ſpent in ſtriving to gain the wind, to fight the enemy on more equal terms than in the preceding engagement, and having gained their point, fell upon *Ricaldo*'s ſquadron with

with their whole force, and would certainly have deſtroyed it, had not the *Spaniſh* admiral made a gallant attempt for his preſervation.

Then the fight became general, and the *Engliſh* managed their ſhips with ſo much eaſe and dexterity, that the unweildy *Spaniards*, who lay like hulks in a dead calm, could make but little uſe of their ſuperior ſtrength, orders having been given by the *Engliſh* commander in chief, to avoid by all means a cloſe engagement; by which, as the enemy's ſhips were full of men, a great ſlaughter was made of them without ſuffering in return any conſiderable loſs. In this manner a ſort of running fight was maintained for two days, with no deciſive advantage on either ſide, other than what aroſe from the diſparity of numbers killed.

It ſhould have been before remarked, that according to the original plan of this invaſion, the *Spaniſh* admiral was to have been joined in the *Britiſh* channel by the duke of *Parma* with a body of 30,000 land forces from the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; but ſeeing no appearance of their arrival, he had diſpatched expreſs after expreſs to haſten their embarkation; and at length ſet ſail himſelf to the ſtreights of *Calais* to facilitate their junction. This motion had been foreſeen, and a ſtrong ſquadron of 40 ſail, under lord *Henry Seymour*, and Sir *William Winter*, were properly ſtationed, as well to block up the ports from whence thoſe ſuccours were to embark, as to watch the future motions of the *Spaniſh* admiral. This was a noble ſtroke of policy, and was ſoon followed by another that ruin'd their whole project, and put an end to the great conſternation, that had overſpread the whole nation on the firſt appearance of ſo vaſt an armament.

When it was diſcovered by the lord high admiral what courſe the *Spaniards* had ſteered, a coun-

cil of war was immediately called, wherein it was reſolved not to loſe a moment from purſuing them; on this occaſion admiral *Drake*, whoſe preſence of mind never failed him on the moſt preſſing emergencies, bethought himſelf of an expedient to diſtreſs the enemy, without riſquing the queen's ſhips in ſo unequal a conflict. Thus having communicated his ſcheme to the commander in chief, it was reſolved to put it in execution, and the rather as the contrivance was new, and conſequently unſuſpected. Accordingly, eight old and ſhattered ſhips were haſtily fitted up, and filled with all ſorts of combuſtibles; and when the fleet came up with the enemy, who lay at anchor off *Calais*, waiting for the duke of *Parma*; thoſe ſhips were ſecretly diſpatched in the night, with proper inſtructions to their reſpective captains, to grapple at proper diſtances, where the enemy were cloſeſt in the line, obſerving always to keep the wind; and when their ſhips were thus properly ſtationed, to ſet them on fire, and then bring off their men: this was executed under the direction of the captains *Prowſe* and *Young*, with all imaginable ſucceſs; for while the *Spaniards*, thinking themſelves ſurpriſed, were preparing for an expected attack, the captains of the fire ſhips did their buſineſs, and in little more than an hour, the whole ocean ſeemed on fire, as if to devour what ſhe could not ſwallow up of that preſumptuous Armada, which had brayed the Majeſty of Heaven, been bleſſed by the Pope, and pronounced invincible. Now nothing but horror, confuſion, and hurry enſued; ſome were on fire, ſome fell foul of others, ſome cut their cables, and drove on ſhore; and had it not been for the calmneſs of the duke of *Medina*, their whole fleet had that night periſhed with their hopes; but he ſeeing the danger and penetrating the cauſe, ordered his fleet to ſeparate, every one ſhifting

ſhifting for himſelf, and to rendezvous next morning at *Graveling*: tho' thoſe were the ſageſt orders that could have been iſſued in the preſent dilemma, yet the *Engliſh* reaped from the conſequences all the advantages they could have wiſhed: it furniſhed them with an opportunity of attacking their huge ſhips ſingly, with what force they thought proper; and of coming to a general engagement, before the *Spaniards* were recovered from the dreadful panic with which they were ſtruck. *Drake* and *Forbiſher*, experienced ſea-officers as ever the world produced, well knew how to improve this critical turn of fortune in their favour, and reſolutely attacked the duke of *Medina*'s own ſquadron before it could be half formed, and made terrible havock, while the other commanders were as vigilant in ſeeking out the ſcattered remains of *Levya*'s and *Ricalde*'s; in a word the ſea ſeemed covered with wrecks; and the flower of the *Engliſh* nobility, who had waited on ſhore for the event of this engagement, ſeeing all fears over from the *Spaniards* landing, flocked on board the ſhips, which were now encreaſed to the number of 150 ſail, to be ſharers in the glory of delivering their country from ſlavery and papal tyranny.

In vain did the duke of *Medina*, in this lamentable diſtreſs, endeavour to regain the *Britiſh* channel; winds as well as waves, fought againſt him, and drove him on the coaſt of *Zealand*, where he muſt have periſhed without any other enemies than tides, ſhelves, rocks, and ſands, had not Providence reſerved him to experience farther dangers.

The *Engliſh*, well knowing that they muſt inevitably ſhare in one common deſtruction if they purſued, prudently gave over the chace; and the duke having now no other views than thoſe of ſelf-preſervation, (the wind chopping about in the very inſtant of his greateſt danger) called a council of

war, in which it was reſolved to ſail for *Spain*, by the northern paſſage. In this reſolution they weighed anchor, but a ſtorm aroſe that croſſed their hopes for a while, and left them once more at the mercy of the *Engliſh*, who penetrating their deſign, purſued them beyond the Firth of *Edinburgh*, tho' with no other advantage, than that of weakening their crippled ſhips ſtill more, and expoſing them thereby to the fury of the firſt tempeſt that happened, which afterwards effectually deſtroyed them.

In the ſeveral engagements on the *Britiſh* coaſt, 15 of their ſtouteſt ſhips, beſides tranſports, were either deſtroyed or taken: on the coaſt of *Ireland* ſome were ſunk, ſome daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks, ſome run on ſands, and ſome were burnt by the *Spaniards* themſelves. Between the rivers of *Lochfoille* and *Lochſwille*, on the north coaſt, 9 were ſtranded, and the crews forced to ſeek for ſuccour among the wild *Iriſh*. In the bay of *Calbeggy*, three more run upon the rocks, and moſt of the men periſhed. In the bay of *Barreys*, a large ſhip of 1000 tons, and 54 fine braſs cannon, was ſunk, and all on board periſhed, ſaving 16, who, by their apparel, ſeemed perſons of great diſtinction. On the coaſt of *Thommond* two ſhips more periſhed, one whereof they fired; the other was loſt off *St. Sebaſtians*, and had 300 men on board, 240 of whom were drowned. Before Sir *Tirlogh Obriene*'s houſe, another great ſhip was loſt, ſuppoſed to be a *Galleas*. In ſhort, from the 21ſt of *July*, when this vaunting Armada was firſt beaten by the *Engliſh*, until the 10th of *September* following, when the ſhattered remains of it paſſed the *Iriſh* coaſt, it ſhould ſeem that it had never had one good day or night; ſo that of 132 ſhips that arrived in the *Britiſh* channel, ſcarce 70 of them returned home again, and of 30,000 ſouls on board,

upwards

upwards of 20,000 were either killed, or drowned, or remained priſoners in *England*.—Such was the fate of this vain-glorious enterprize.

The Reliques that are preſerved here of this memorable Victory, ſo glorious for our Country, together with ſome other curioſities of the like Kind, are,

1. The common ſoldiers pikes, 18 feet long, pointed with long ſharp ſpikes, and ſhod with iron, which were deſigned to keep off the horſe, to facilitate the landing of their foot.

2. The *Spaniſh* officers lances, finely engraven; theſe were formerly gilt, but the gilding is now almoſt worn off with cleaning.---There is a ſtory current concerning theſe, that when *Don Pedro de Valdez*, already mentioned, paſſed his examination before lord *Burleigh*, he told his lordſhip, that thoſe fine poliſhed lances were put on board to bleed the *Engliſh* with; to which that nobleman reply'd joakingly, that, if he were not miſtaken, the *Engliſh* had performed that operation *better* on their good friends the *Spaniards*, with worſe inſtruments.

3. The *Spaniſh* Ranceur, made in different forms, which were intended either to kill the men on horſeback, or pull them off their horſes.---At the back is a ſpike, with which they tell you, they were to pick the roaſt beef out of the *Engliſhmen*'s teeth.---On one of them is a piece of ſilver coin, which they intended to make current: on it are three heads, ſuppoſed to be the *Pope*'s, *Philip* II's and queen *Mary*'s.—This is a curioſity that moſt *Spaniards* come to ſee.

4. An uncommon piece of arms, being a piſtol in a ſhield, ſo contrived as to fire the piſtol, and cover the body at the ſame time with the ſhield. It is to be fired by a match-lock, and the ſight of

the enemy is to be taken through a little grate in the ſhield, which is piſtol proof.

5. A ſmall train of 10 pieces of pretty little cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages, being a preſent from the foundery of *London* to king *Charles* I. when a child, to practiſe the art of gunnery with. Theſe, tho' no part of the *Spaniſh* ſpoils, are yet a great curioſity.

6. The banner with a crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the *Spaniſh* general. On it is engraven the Pope's benediction before the *Spaniſh* fleet ſailed: for the Pope came to the water-ſide, and on ſeeing the fleet bleſſed it, and, as has been ſaid, ſtiled it INVINCIBLE.

7. *Daniſh* and *Saxon* clubs, which weapons thoſe people jointly are ſaid to have uſed in the conqueſt of *England*, and are, perhaps, curioſities of the greateſt antiquity of any in the TOWER, having lain there about 850 years. The warders call them the *Women's Weapons*, becauſe, ſay they, the *Britiſh* women made a prize of them, when in one night they all conſpired together, and cut the throats of 35,000 *Danes*, the greateſt piece of ſecrecy the *Engliſh* women ever kept, for which they have ever ſince been honoured with the right-hand of the man, the upper end of the table, and the firſt cut of every diſh of victuals they happen to like the beſt.—Indeed in 1002, a prodigious ſlaughter was made of the *Danes*, on the feaſt of St. *Brice*, not by the ſecret conſpiracy of the women alone; but by the private orders of *Ethelred* II. who commanded his officers on that day to extirpate the whole race of the *Danes* out of his dominions, at once, ſparing neither man, woman nor child; which orders were ſo punctually obeyed, that only about 16, who got on board a ſhip, eſcaped; but theſe alarming their countrymen, they afterwards returned, and took a ſevere revenge.

8. The

8. The *Spaniſh* cravats, as they are called; theſe are engines of torture, made of iron, and put on board to lock the feet, arms, and heads of *Engliſh* heretics together.

9. *Spaniſh* bilboes, made of iron likewiſe, to yoke the *Engliſh* priſoners two and two.

10. *Spaniſh* ſhot, which are of four ſorts; ſpike-ſhot, ſtar-ſhot, chain-ſhot, and link-ſhot, all admirably contrived, as well for the deſtruction of the maſts and rigging of ſhips, as for the ſweeping the decks of their men. But ſome attribute the invention of theſe to admiral *Drake*, to be employed againſt the *Spaniards*.

11. *Spaniſh* ſpadas poiſoned at the points, ſo that if a man received but ever ſo ſlight a wound with one of thoſe, it proved certain death.

12. *Spaniſh* halberts, or ſpears, ſome whereof are curiouſly engraven and inlaid with gold.

13. The ax, with which queen *Ann Bullen* (mother to queen *Elizabeth*) was beheaded. This was performed *May* 19, 1536, a little before noon, by an executioner ſent for on purpoſe from *Calais*. At the time of her death ſhe was not quite 30 years of age, and fell a ſacrifice to the jealouſy, or rather the caprice of *Henry* VIII. to whom ſhe was lawfully married. The earl of *Eſſex* (queen *Elizabeth*'s favourite) was likewiſe beheaded with the ſame ax.

14. A *Spaniſh* pole-ax uſed in boarding of ſhips.

15. Thumb-ſcrews, of which there were ſeveral cheſts full on board the *Spaniſh* fleet. The uſe they were intended for is ſaid to have been to extort confeſſion from the *Engliſh* where their money was hid, had that cruel people prevailed. Certain it is, that after the defeat, the whole converſation of the court and country turned upon the diſcoveries made by the *Spaniſh* priſoners of the racks, the wheels, and the whips of wire, with which they

were to ſcourge the *Engliſh* of every rank, age, and ſex. The moſt noted heretics were to be put to death; thoſe that ſurvived were to be branded on the forehead with a hot iron; and the whole form of government both in church and ſtate was to be overturned.

16. The *Spaniſh* morning-ſtar; a deſtructive engine reſembling the figure of a ſtar, of which there were many thouſands on board, and all of them with poiſoned points; and were deſigned to ſtrike at the enemy as they came on board in caſe of a cloſe attack.

17. The *Spaniſh* general's halbert, covered with velvet. All the nails of this weapon are double gilt with gold; and on its top is the Pope's head, curiouſly engraven.

18. A *Spaniſh* battle-ax, ſo contrived as to ſtrike four holes in a man's ſcull at once; and has beſides a piſtol in the handle with a match-lock.

19. King *Henry* the VIII's walking ſtaff, which has three match-lock piſtols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. With this ſtaff, the warders tell you, the king walked round the city ſometimes to ſee that the conſtables did their duty; and one night as he was walking near the bridge-foot, the conſtable ſtopt to know what he did with ſuch a miſchievous weapon at that time of the night; upon which the king ſtruck him; but the conſtable calling the watchmen to his aſſiſtance, his majeſty was apprehended and carried to the *Poultry Compter*, where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle; when the keeper was informed of the rank of his priſoner, he diſpatched a meſſenger to the conſtable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing leſs than to be hanged, drawn and quartered; but inſtead of that, the king applauded his reſolution in honeſtly doing his duty, and made him a handſome preſent.

20. A

20. A large wooden cannon, called *Policy*, becauſe, ſay your guides, when *Henry* VIII. beſieged *Bologne*, the roads being impaſſable for heavy cannon, he cauſed a number of thoſe wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper batteries before the town, as if real cannon, which ſo terrified the *French* commandant, that when he beheld a formidable train, as he thought, juſt ready to play, he gave up the town without firing a ſhot.—The truth is, the duke of *Suffolk*, who commanded at this ſiege under the king, ſoon made himſelf maſter of the lower town; but it was not till ſeven weeks afterwards that the upper town capitulated, in which time the *Engliſh* ſuſtained great loſs.

21. The laſt thing they ſhew of theſe memorable ſpoils, is the *Spaniſh* general's ſhield, not worn by, but carried before him as an enſign of honour. On it are depicted, in moſt curious workmanſhip, the labours of *Hercules*, and other expreſſive allegories, which ſeem to throw a ſhade upon the boaſted ſkill of modern artiſts. The date is 1376, near 100 years before the art of printing was known in *England*.

The inſcription upon it is as follows, in *Roman* characters, tolerably engraven: ADVLTERIO DEIANIRA CONSPVRCANS OCCIDITVR CACVS AB HERCUL. OPPRIMITVR 1379. Alluding to the killing of *Cacus* by *Hercules*, for adultery with his wife *Deianira*.

22. Some weapons made with the part of a ſcythe fixed on a pole, which was taken from the duke of *Monmouth*'s party at the battle of *Sedgemore* in the reign of *James* II.

23. The partyzans that were carried at the funeral of king *William* III.

24. At the upper end of the room is a green canopy,

canopy, incloſed with Gothic arches and pillars, which, when drawn up, preſents to view three very ſtriking figures; the firſt Q. *Elizabeth* alighting from her horſe, to go to review her fleet at *Tilbury*. She is ſuperbly dreſſed in the armour ſhe had on at the time above-mentioned, with a rich white ſilk petticoat, curiouſly ornamented with pearls, ſpangles, &c. Her robe or upper dreſs is rich crimſon ſattin, laced with gold and fringed. Her hair is finely ornamented with pearls.

Juſt by her ſide ſtands the ſecond figure, a fine cream-coloured horſe, his bridle curiouſly ornamented with gilt metal; the ſaddle covered with crimſon velvet, laced alſo with gold and fringed.

At the head of the horſe ſtands the third figure, a page holding the bridle with his left hand, and the queen's helmet with a plume of white feathers thereon in his right. This page is dreſſed in a ſilk ſnuff-colour garment lined with blue, with a blue ſilk ſaſh fringed with gold, according to the faſhion of that time. The whole together makes a moſt elegant appearance.

Of the SMALL ARMORY.

TO this curioſity we are led by a ſmall folding door adjoining to the eaſt end of the Tower-chapel, the aſcent to which is by a grand ſtair-caſe of 50 eaſy ſteps. On the left ſide of the uppermoſt landing-place is the workſhop, wherein are conſtantly employed about 14 furbiſhers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. When you enter the armory itſelf, you will ſee, what they call a wilderneſs of arms, ſo artificially diſpoſed, and ſo admirably ranged, that at one view, you behold arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and clean, and fit for ſervice at a moment's warning; a ſight that none ever beheld without

without aſtoniſhment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the world. Beſides thoſe expoſed to public view, there are 16 cheſts ſhut up, each cheſt holding about 1200 muſkets.

The north and ſouth walls are adorned with 16 pilaſters (each ſide eight) of pikes 16 feet long, with capitals of piſtols in the *Corinthian* order. At the weſt end, on the left hand as you enter, are two curious pyramids compoſed of piſtols, ſtanding upon crowns, globes, and ſcepters, finely carved and placed upon a pedeſtal five feet high; at the eaſt or farther end, in the oppoſite corner, are two ſuits of armour, one made for *Henry* V. the other for *Henry* VI. over each of which is a ſemicircle of piſtols; between theſe is repreſented the figure of an organ, the large pipes compoſed of braſs blunderbuſſes, the ſmall of piſtols; on one ſide of this figure is the repreſentation of a fiery ſerpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of piſtols, winding round in the form of a ſnake; and on the other a hydra, or ſeven-headed monſter, whoſe heads are very artificially combined by links of piſtols.

The inter-columns that compoſe the wilderneſs, round which you are carried by your guides, are,

1. Some arms taken at *Bath* in the year 1715. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from all others in the Tower, by having what they call dog-locks, which kind of locks have a ketch to ſecure them from going off at a half-cock.

2. Bayonets and piſtols put up in the form of half-moons and fans, with the imitation of a target in the center, made up of bayonet-blades: theſe bayonets, of which you will obſerve ſeveral other fans compoſed, are of the firſt invention, having plug-handles, which go into the muzzle of a gun, inſtead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without ſhooting away the bayonet

bayonet. Theſe were invented at *Bayonne* in *Spain*, from whence they take their name.

3. Braſs blunderbuſſes for ſea-ſervice, with capitals of piſtols over them; the waves of the ſea are here repreſented in old-faſhioned bayonets.

4. Bayonets and ſword-bayonets, in the form of half-moons and fans, and ſet in ſcollop-ſhells finely carved: the ſword-bayonet is made like the old bayonet with a plug-handle, only different from it by being longer.

5. The riſing ſun, irradiated with rays of piſtols ſet in a chequered frame of marine hangers, of a peculiar make, having braſs handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pummels.

6. Four beautiful twiſted pillars, made with piſtols up to the top, which is about 22 feet high, and placed at right angles, with the form of a falling ſtar on the ceiling exactly in the middle of them, being the center of this magnificent room. Into this place opens the grand ſtair-caſe door, for the admiſſion of the royal family, or any of the nobility, whoſe curioſity may lead them to view the armory; oppoſite to which opens another door into the balcony, that affords a fine proſpect of the parade, the governor's houſe, the ſurveyor-general's, ſtore-keeper's, and the other grand officers houſes in the Tower. This grand entrance has been newly ornamented; the capitals, irradiations, and heads of *Julius* and *Auguſtus Cæſar*, are finely gilt; and the whole armory neatly cleaned and painted, and newly fitted up in a moſt elegant manner.

7. The form of a pair of large folding-gates, made of ſerjeants halberts of antique make.

8. Horſemen's carbines, blunderbuſſes, and piſtols, hanging artificially in furbelows and flounces.

9. *Meduſa*'s head, commonly called the witch of *Endor*, within three regular ellipſes of piſtols, with ſhakes repreſented ſtinging her. The features are finely

finely carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.--This figure terminates the north ſide.

10. The figure of a hydra, or ſeven-headed monſter, very curiouſly wreathed.

11. Facing the eaſt wall, as you turn round, is a grand figure of a lofty organ, 10 ranges high, in which are contained 2000 pair of piſtols.

12. On the ſouth ſide, as you return, the firſt figure that attracts attention, is that of *Jupiter* riding in a fiery chariot drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunder-bolt in his left-hand, and over his head a rainbow: this figure is finely carved, decorated with bayonets.

13. King *Henry* V. the greateſt conqueror in his time.

14. King *Henry* VI. his ſon.

Note, *The figures on this ſide anſwer pretty nearly to thoſe on the other; and therefore need no farther deſcription till you come again to the center; where on each ſide the door leading to the balcony, you will ſee,*

15. A fine repreſentation, in carved work, of the ſtar and garter, thiſtle, roſe, and crown, ornamented with piſtols, *&c.* and very elegantly enriched with birds and other creatures.

16. The arms taken from Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, *Charnock*, and others concerned in the aſſaſſination plot, in 1696, among which they ſhew the very blunderbuſs with which they intended to ſhoot king *William* near *Turnham-Green*, in his way to *Hampton-Court*; alſo the carbine with which *Charnock* undertook to ſhoot that monarch as he rode a hunting.

17. Laſtly, you are ſhewn the Highlander's arms, taken in 1715, particularly the earl of *Mar*'s fine piece, exquiſitely wrought, and inlaid with mother of pearl; alſo a Highland broad-ſword, with which a Highlander ſtruck general *Evans* over

the

the head, and at one blow cut him through his hat, wig, and iron ſcull-cap; on which that general is ſaid to have ſhot him dead; others ſay he was taken priſoner, and generouſly forgiven for his bravery. Here is alſo the ſword of Juſtice (having a ſharp point) the ſword of Mercy (having a blunt point) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in *Scotland* in 1715; ſome of the Highlanders piſtols, the barrels and ſtocks being all iron; alſo a Highlander's *Loughaber* ax, with which it is ſaid colonel *Gardiner* was killed at the battle of *Preſton Pans*.

A diſcerning eye will diſcover a thouſand peculiarities in the diſpoſition of ſo vaſt a variety of arms, which no deſcription can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a taſte for the admirable combinations of art, ſhould gratify that darling paſſion with the ſight of a curioſity, the nobleſt in its kind the world affords.

Of the ROYAL TRAIN *of* ARTILLERY.

BENEATH the ſmall armory, on a ground-floor of equal dimenſions, is the royal train of artillery, which one cannot view without a kind of awful dread. To ſee ſo many and ſuch various engines of deſtruction, before whoſe dreadful thunder, churches, palaces, pompous edifices, the nobleſt works of human genius, fall together in one common and undiſtinguiſhed ruin; one cannot, I ſay, reflect upon this, without wiſhing that the horrible invention had ſtill lain, like a falſe conception, in the womb of nature, never to have been ripened into birth.

At your entrance you are ſhewn 2 copper cannon, 3 pounders, on wheels, which were taken from the gate of the governor's houſe at *Quebec*.

You are then ſhewn 2 mortars, and upwards of 20 fine pieces of cannon, lately taken from the

French

French at *Cherburgh*. Their deſcription, date, and weight are as follows:

Two MORTARS, both inſcriptions alike.

Date when made. *Weight.*

1684 2840

Kellri Helvetii fecit Duaci.

Kellerious Helvetius made it at Douay.

Non ſolis radios, ſed Jovis fulmina.

Not the rays of the ſun, but Jupiter's thunder.

The CANNON.

1709 HECUBE. Hecuba. 4090

Inſcr. *Ultima Ratio Regum, Louis Charles de Bourbon, Conte D'Eu, Duc Dumale.*

The laſt Reſort of Kings, Louis Charles of Bourbon, Earl d'Eu, Duke of Dumale.

Pluribus nec impar. Beren. Donicourt fec.

A match for many. Berenger Donicourt maker.

Date when made. *Weight.*

1739 NITOCRIS. The Splendor, ſpiked up. 4080

Inſcription as the former.

1730 L'EMERILLION. The Merim. 5320

1748 Le TEMERAIRE. The Raſh. 5980

1748 AUGUSTE. The Auguſtus, ſpiked up. 5770

1748 ANTONIN. The Anthony, ſpiked up. 5740

1748 L'INSENSIBLE. The Inſenſible ſpiked. 5660

1741 Le MALEFAISANT. The Miſchievous, ſpiked up. 5500

1750 Le VANQUEUR. The Conqueror, ſp. 5670

1732 Le JUSTE. The Juſt, ſpiked up. 5490

1730 Le DIVINNERESSE. The Conjuror. 4000

1745 L'IMPERIEUSE. The Imperious, ſp. 4160

1744 La FURIEUSE. The Furious. 4160

1744 La VIOLENTE. The Violent, ſpiked. 4150

1719 La SAGE. The Wiſe. 4346

1720 La MORESQUE. The Blackmoor. 3080

1751 La DILIGENCE. The Diligence, ſp. 3960

1751 La LABORIEUX. The Laborious, ſp. 3302

1751 Le RENOMMÉE. The Renown, ſpiked. 3367
1742 Le FOUDRYANT, The Dreadful, ſp. 3311
1742 L'ULYSSE, The Ulyſſes. 2353

2. Two large pieces of cannon employed by admiral *Vernon* before *Cartbagena*; they have each a large ſcale driven out of their muzzles by balls from the caſtle of *Bocca Chica*.

3. Two carved pieces, of excellent workmanſhip, preſented by the city of *London* to the young duke of *Glouceſter*, queen *Anne*'s ſon, to learn him the art of war.

4. Four ſmall mortars in miniature, for the throwing hand granadoes, the invention of colonel *Brown*. They are fired with a lock like a common gun; but have not been introduced into practice.

5. Two fine braſs cannons taken from the walls of *Vigo* by the late lord *Cobham*, in 1704. Their breeches repreſent lions couchant, with the effigy of St. *Barbary*, to whom they were dedicated.

6. A petard for the burſting open city or caſtle gates.

7. A large train of fine braſs battering cannon, 24 pounders, never yet uſed.

8. A parcel of cannon of a new invention, from 6 to 24 pounders. Their ſuperior excellence conſiſts firſt, in their lightneſs; the 24 pounders weighing not quite 1700 weight, whereas formerly they weighed 5000, the reſt are in proportion; and, 2dly, in the contrivance for levelling them, which is by a ſcrew, inſtead of beds and coins. This new method is more expeditious, and ſaves two men to a gun, and is ſaid to be the invention of his late Royal Highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*.

9. Braſs mortars, 13 inches diameter, which throw a ſhell of 300 weight; with a number of leſſer mortars and ſhells in proportion.

10. A

10. A carcaſe, which they fill at ſieges with pitch, tar, and other combuſtibles, to ſet towns on fire; it is thrown out of an 18 inch mortar, and will burn two hours where it happens to fall.

11. A *Spaniſh* mortar, of 12 inches diameter, taken on board a ſhip in the *Weſt-Indies*.

12. Six *French* pieces of cannon, 6 pounders, taken from the rebels at the battle of *Culloden*, fought *April* 16, 1746. This battle laſted but 35 minutes; but the ſlaughter was ſo great, that 3000 rebels fell on the ſpot: it is ſaid that lord *Kingſton*'s horſe killed 10 or 12 of them a-piece in the purſuit.

13. A beautiful piece of ordnance, made for king *Charles* I. when prince of *Wales*. It is finely ornamented with ſeveral emblematical devices, among which is an eagle throwing a thunderbolt in the clouds.

14. A train of field-pieces, called the galloping train, carrying a ball of one pound and a half each.

15. A deſtroying engine that throws 30 hand-granadoes at once, and is fired by a train.

16. A moſt curious braſs cannon made for prince *Henry*, eldeſt ſon of king *James* I. the ornamenting whereof is ſaid to have coſt 200 *l.* It is inſcribed with the makers names, *Thomas* and *Richard Pitt*, 1608, who no doubt were proud of the performance, which is indeed admirable.

17. A piece with ſeven bores, for throwing ſo many bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as *Henry* VIIIth's time.

18. The drum-major's chariot of ſtate, with the kettle drums placed; it is drawn by 4 white horſes, at the head of the train, when upon a march.

19. Two *French* field-pieces, taken at the battle of *Hochſtadt*, in 1704, in which the *French* had 12,000 men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 30,000 taken priſoners.

20. An

20. An iron cannon of the firſt invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped, from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its burſting. It has no carriage, but was to be moved from place to place by means of ſix rings fixed to it at proper diſtances.

21. A huge mortar, weighing upwards of 6000 weight, and throwing a ſhell of 500 weight two miles: this mortar was fired ſo often againſt *Namure*, in king *William*'s time, that the very touch-hole is melted for want of giving it time to cool.—This ſiege is one of the moſt memorable in hiſtory. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a compleat army within, headed by a marſhal of *France*, in the ſight of 100,000 men without, that came to relieve it. Lord *Cuts* commanded the *Engliſh* at the general aſſault of the caſtle, where he acquired the name of the *Engliſh* Salamander; ſcarce an officer or ſoldier in his corps came off unhurt; the greateſt part fell in the action, than which none was ever more deſperate.

22. A fine twiſted braſs cannon, 12 feet long, made in *Edward* the VIth's time, called queen *Elizabeth*'s pocket piſtol; which your guides, by way of joke, will tell you ſhe uſed to wear on her right ſide when ſhe rode a hunting.

23. Two braſs cannon, three bores each, carrying 6 pounders, taken by the duke of *Marlborough* at the battle of *Ramillies*. Here the famous *French* houſhold troops, which had been boaſted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated and ruined: the *French* had 8000 men killed, and 6000 taken priſoners.

24. A mortar that throws 9 ſhells at a time: out of which the balloons were fired at the great fire-works in 1746.

25. A very curious braſs cannon, finely carved, weight 52 cwt. 3 qrs. 18lb. carrying 24 pounders, with

with lord *Ligonier*'s coat of arms upon it, and the names of his majeſty's principal officers of ordnance, as under;

The right honourable *John* lord viſcount *Ligonier*, maſter-general.

The moſt honourable *John* marquis of *Granby*, lieutenant-general.

The honourable Sir *Charles Frederick*, knight of the Bath, ſurveyor-general.

The honourable *Rawlinſon Earl*, eſq;
Andrew Wilkinſon, eſq.
Charles Cocks, eſq.

Beſides thoſe above enumerated, there are in this ſtore-room a vaſt number of braſs cannon, all new, together with ſponges, ladles, rammers, hand-ſpikes, wadhooks, *&c.* wherewith the walls are lined all round; and under the ceiling there hangs on poles upwards of 4000 harneſs for horſes, beſides mens harneſs, drag-ropes, *&c.* This room, which is at leaſt 380 feet in length, 50 wide, and 24 high, has a paſſage in the middle 16 feet wide, on each ſide of which the artillery are placed. In it are 20 pillars for ſupporting the ſmall armory above; all hung round with implements of war; and beſides the trophies of ſtandards, colours, *&c.* taken from the enemy, it is now adorned with the tranſparent and well-coloured pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off at the concluſion of the laſt peace.

Of the HORSE ARMORY.

HERE the ſpectator is entertained with a perfect repreſentation of thoſe illuſtrious kings and heroes of our own nation, of whoſe gallant actions he has heard and read ſo much; all

of

of them equipped and ſitting on horſeback, in the ſame bright and poliſh'd armour they were uſed to wear at the very time when thoſe glorious deeds were performed, which will be for ever remembered to their praiſe.

But before you are introduced to thoſe noble and animated figures, which exhibit a lively picture of the Knights in ancient chivalry, your wonder will be excited by being ſhewn one of the moſt complicated machines that the ingenuity of man was ever capable of conſtructing. It is a perfect model of thoſe aſtoniſhing works firſt erected at *Derby* by Sir *Thomas Lombe*, for making organzine or thrown ſilk. This ingenious gentleman made two attempts, at the hazard of his life, for the completing of this machine, which by means of a friar he at length effected; and having obtained the ſanction of an act of parliament in 1742, by which 14,000 *l.* was paid him as a reward for diſcovering and introducing the ſaid machine, he finally completed it, and brought it into uſe. —The following is a brief account of its parts: It contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which work 93,726 yards of ſilk thread every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in twenty-four hours. One water-wheel gives motion to the reſt of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be ſtopt ſeparately. One fire engine conveys warm air to every part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work.

No doubt, but in aſcending the ſtair-caſe, juſt as you come to the landing-place, by caſting your eye inward, you have ſeen the figure of a grenadier in his acoutrements, as if upon duty, with his piece reſting upon his arm, which at firſt glance a ſtranger is apt to miſtake for real life, ſo admirably

rably has the painter diſcovered the excellence of his art in the repreſentation of this centinel. Having entered the room, you firſt behold a great number of iron caps and breaſt-plates, moſt of which were in uſe in the laſt German war; but the only one that was wont to be ſhewn as a curioſity, hangs upon a beam on the left hand as you paſs thro' the entry; it has had the lower edge of the left ſide carried away by a ſlant ſhot of a cannon-ball; and, as an old warder uſed to tell the ſtory, the rim of the man's belly that wore it, and part of his bowels, were carried away at the ſame time; notwithſtanding which, being put under the care of a ſkilful ſurgeon, the man recovered, and lived 19 years afterwards. This ſtory the old warder conſtantly told to all ſtrangers, till his R. H. Prince *Frederic*, father of the preſent king, coming to ſee the curioſities in the Tower, and it falling to the old man's lot to attend his highneſs, when he came to this breaſt-plate, he repeated to him his accuſtomed tale; his royal highneſs liſtened to him with ſeeming pleaſure, and when he had done, looking upon him with a ſmile, "And what, friend, ſays he, is there is ſo extraordinary in all this? I remember myſelf to have read in a book, of a ſoldier who had his head cleft in two ſo dextrouſly by the ſtroke of a ſcymitar, that one half of it fell on one ſhoulder and the other half of it on the oppoſite ſhoulder; and yet, on his comrade's clapping the two ſides nicely together again, and binding them cloſe with his handkerchief, the man did well, drank his pot of ale at night, and ſcarcely recollected that ever he had been hurt."---This ſimilar ſtory, ſo ſeaſonably applied, put all the company that attended his royal highneſs into a horſe laugh; which ſo daſhed the old warder, that he never had courage to tell his ſtory again, ſo that the poor battered breaſt-plate has lain unnoticed ever ſince.

I have already ſaid, that the breaſt-plates here laid up, were almoſt all in uſe in the German war; but they were not thought neceſſary at firſt, till the want of them was felt at the battle of *Dettingen*, when the black muſketeers of the enemy, being covered with their cuiraſſes, (the ſame piece of armour with the addition of a back-piece) pierced the very lines of our army, and rode up undaunted to the muzzles of our guns, till being flanked by our foot, and ill ſupported by their own troops, they were forced to retreat, tho' with an inconſiderable loſs, conſidering their deſperate attempt. This plainly diſcovered the great uſe of breaſt-plates, and orders were ſent to *England* for the immediate embarkation of all that were in the Tower fit for ſervice. In the wars of Queen *Anne*, there was the ſame omiſſion, till the duke of *Marlborough* being convinced of the diſadvantage his horſe fought under againſt an enemy entrenched, as it were, in iron, ſent lord *Cadogan* over, who went himſelf to the Tower, and choſe out as many breaſt and back-plates as he could find for his purpoſe; but the duke would not ſuffer the latter to be worn, being, as he ſaid, an uſeleſs incumbrance; for he was ſure *his* men would never ſhew their backs to the enemy; moſt of theſe breaſt-plates are muſket-proof; they are quilted on the inſide, and ſo contrived as to cover the whole trunk of the body, and yet by the manner of fixing them on, are very little trouble to the wearer. There are likewiſe to be ſeen here a great many cuiraſſes taken from the *French*, out of a ſhip called the *Holy Ghoſt*, and marked *Torras*, perhaps the admiral's name.

What has been ſaid above is rather by way of remark than deſcription.----When you enter the room, the firſt thing your conductor preſents to your notice is,

1. The figures of the horſe and foot, on your left-

left-hand, ſuppoſed to be drawn up in military order to attend the kings on the other ſide of the houſe; theſe figures are as big as the life, and have lately been painted, and look indeed very noble.

2. A large tilting lance of *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, king Henry the VIIIth's general in *France*.---This nobleman excelled at the then faſhionable diverſion of tilting, and engaging king *Henry* VIII. who was likewiſe paſſionately fond of that royal exerciſe, gave the king ſuch a ſhock with his ſpear, that had like to have coſt him his life. The duke's valour had indeed been ſufficiently tried in *France*, when he attended princeſs *Mary* of *England* on her marriage with *Lewis* XIIth.—On this occaſion, *Francis de Valois*, preſumptive heir to the crown of *France*, being willing to give ſome notable proof of his valour, cauſed juſts to be proclaimed; theſe juſts continued three days, in which 305 men at arms were anſwered by their defendants; of whom ſome were ſo hurt that they died ſoon after. *Francis* had choſen the duke and the marquis of *Dorſet*, two of his aids, and being hurt himſelf at firſt, deſired the duke and marquis to fight at barriers, who therefore took the firſt place againſt all comers. In the mean time *Francis*, as was thought, intending an affront to the duke, cauſed a *German*, the ſtrongeſt about the court, to be armed ſecretly, and to preſent himſelf: they both did well; yet the duke at laſt, with the but-end of his ſpear, ſtruck the *German* till he ſtaggered; and then the rail was let fall: having breathed a while, they renewed the fight, when the duke ſo mauled the *German* about the head, that the blood guſhed out at his noſe and ears, and then he was ſecretly conveyed away. Before this encounter, the duke had likewiſe unhorſed a gentleman at tilts, and hurt him deſperately.

3. A complete ſuit of tilting armour, ſuch as

the kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms, uſed to exerciſe in on horſeback; at which diverſion one of the kings of *France* is ſaid to have been killed by a ſhiver of a ſpear ſtriking him in the eye.--- Likewiſe the tilting lance, the reſt for the tilting lance, with the grand guard and the ſlits before the eye, through which they take the ſight.

4. A complete ſuit of armour made for king *Henry* VIII. when he was but 18 years of age, rough from the hammer: 'tis at leaſt ſix feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms, and thighs, knees, and feet, play like the joints of a rattle-ſnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable ---The method of learning the exerciſe of tilting was upon wooden horſes ſet on caſtors, which by the ſway of the body, could be moved every way; ſo that by frequent practice the rider could ſhift, parry, ſtrike, unhorſe, and recover with ſurprizing dexterity. Some of the horſes in this armory had undoubtedly been made uſe of for this purpoſe; and it is but lately that the caſtors have been taken from their feet.

5. A little ſuit of armour made for king *Charles* II. when he was prince of *Wales*, and about 7 or 8 years of age, with a piece of armour for his horſe's head; the whole moſt curiouſly wrought and inlaid with ſilver.

6. Lord *Courcy*'s armour, who, as the warders tell you, was grand champion in *Ireland*, and as a proof, ſhew you the very ſword he took from the champion of *France*, for which valiant action he and all his ſucceſſors have the honour to wear their hats in the king's preſence; which privilege, add they, is enjoyed by lord *Kinſale*, as head of that ancient and noble family, at this day.---It is recorded indeed of this *Courcy*, that when a conſpiracy was formed againſt him in *Ireland*, by his own ſervants, at the inſtigation of *Hugh de Lacy*, who

who was jealous of his power, tho' he was betrayed at his devotions, he laid 13 of the conſpirators dead at his feet before he was overpowered. He was afterwards committed priſoner to the Tower of *London*, and it is no improbable conjecture that what is ſhewn is the very armour he brought with him to that priſon.

7. Real coats of mail, called brigantine jackets: they conſiſt of ſmall bits of ſteel, ſo artfully quilted one over another, as to reſiſt the point of a ſword, or even, I believe, a muſket-ball, and yet they are ſo flexible, that you may bend your body in them any way, as well as in ordinary cloathing.

8. An *Indian* ſuit of armour, ſent as a preſent to king *Charles* II. from the great mogul: this is indeed a great curioſity: it is made of iron quills about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row ſlipping over another very artificially: they are bound together with ſilk twiſt, very ſtrong: they are uſed in that country as a defence againſt darts and arrows poiſoned or unpoiſoned.

9. A neat little ſuit of armour, in which is a carved figure repreſenting *Richard* duke of *York*, king *Edward* IVth's youngeſt ſon, who, with his brother *Edward* V. were ſmothered in the Tower by order of *Richard* III. commonly called Crook-backed *Richard*, their uncle and guardian. The manner of their death was this: one Sir *James Tyrrel*, a ſtrong reſolute fellow, having a commiſſion from the king for that purpoſe, and employing one *Miles Forreſt*, a notorious ruffian, and *John Deighton* his own groom, theſe two wretches, by night, entered the room where the young princes, attended only by one ſervant, were confined, and while they ſlept, ſmothered them in their bed-clothes. After this, *Tyrrel* ordered them to be buried at the ſtair-foot, deep under ground; where their bones were actually

tually found in the reign of king *Charles* II. *See more of this in the hiſtory of* Weſtminſter Abbey.

10. The armour of the great *John* of *Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaſter*, who was the ſon of a king, the father of a king, and the uncle of a king, but was never king himſelf. *Dugdale* ſays, that more kings and ſovereign princes ſprung from his loins, than from any king in *Chriſtendom*. He was interred with *Blanch*, his firſt wife, on the north ſide of the choir of the old cathedral church of St. *Paul*; and on this monument hung his proper helmet and ſpear; as alſo his target covered with horn; which precious reliques were unfortunately conſumed with that ſtately edifice itſelf, by the dreadful fire of *London*. The armour here ſhewn is 7 feet high, and the ſword and lance are of an enormous ſize.

11. The droll figure of *Will Somers*, as the warders tell you, king *Henry* VIIIth's jeſter: an honeſt man, ſay they, of a woman's making--had a handſome woman to his wife, who made him a cuckold; and wears his horns on his head becauſe they ſhould not wear holes in his pocket. He would neither believe king, queen, nor any body about the court, that he was a cuckold, till he put on his ſpectacles to ſee, being a little dim-ſighted, as all cuckolds ſhould be; in which antic manner he is here repreſented.

12. A collar of torment, which, ſay your conductors, uſed formerly to be put about the women's necks that made cuckolds of their huſbands, or ſcolded at them when they came home late; but that cuſtom is left off now-a-days, to prevent quarrelling for collars, there not being ſmiths enough to make them, as moſt married men are ſure to want them at one time or another.

We come now to the line of kings, which, to follow the order of your conductor, we muſt reverſe

verſe the order of their chronology, and deſcribe the laſt firſt, as

1. His late majeſty king *George* II. in a complete ſuit of armour, richly gilt, ſitting with a ſword in his hand on a white horſe, richly capariſoned, with a fine *Turkey* bridle gilt with gold, with globes, creſcents, and ſtars, velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe, and gold trappings. This monatch was born at *Hanover* on the 30th of *October*, 1683, came to the crown on the death of his father, *George* I. *June* 11, 1727, and died *Oct.* 25, 1760, at his palace at *Kenſington*.

2. King *George* I. in a complete ſuit of armour, ſitting with a truncheon in his hand, on a white horſe, richly capariſoned, having a fine *Turkey* bridle gilt with gold, with a globe, creſcent, and ſtar; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings. This prince was born in 1660, came to the crown on the death of queen *Anne*, *Auguſt* 1, 1714, died *June* 11, 1727, on his journey to *Hanover*.

3. King *William* III. dreſſed in the very ſuit of armour worn by *Edward* the Black Prince, ſon of *Edward* III. in the famous battle of *Creſſy*, wherein the *French* loſt 11 princes, 18 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen at arms, 4000 ſquires, who were mounted on horſeback, and 30,000 common men. He is mounted on a ſorrel horſe, whoſe furniture is green velvet embroidered with ſilver, and holds in his right hand a flaming ſword. The battle of the *Boyne*, in *Ireland*, and the taking of *Namure*, are the only memorable victories of this warlike king; who was born in 1650, aſcended the *Britiſh* throne on the abdication of king *James* II. his father-in-law, *February* 13, 1688, and died *March* 8, 1702, by a fall from his horſe.

4. King *Charles* II. dreſſed in the armour that was worn by the champion of *England* at the coro-

nation of his late majeſty. There is nothing very memorable in this king's ſtory, but his ſufferings, and his reſtoration to the crown after twelve years baniſhment. He ſits with a truncheon in his hand, on a fine horſe richly capariſoned with crimſon velvet laced with gold. He was born in 1630, ſucceeded to the throne on the death of his father *Charles* I. *January* 30, 1649, and died *February* 6, 1684.

5. King *Charles* I. in a rich ſuit of his own proper armour, gilt with gold and curiouſly wrought, preſented to him by the city of *London*, when he was prince of *Wales*; and in the ſame armour that was laid on the coffin at the funeral proceſſion of the late great duke of *Marlborough*; on which occaſion a collar of SS's was added to it, and is now round it.

The civil wars in this prince's reign, and his untimely death, afford a very melancholy ſtory, which will never be forgotten. He was born in 1600, ſucceeded his father king *James* I. *March* 27, 1625, and was beheaded before his own palace gates, *January* 30, 1649.

6. *James* I. of *England*, and VIth of *Scotland*. By his ſucceeding to the throne of *England*, on the death of queen *Elizabeth*, the kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which till then had been at continual wars, were united under one head. He ſits on horſeback, with a truncheon in his right-hand, dreſſed in a complete ſuit of figured armour. He was born in 1566, mounted the *Engliſh* throne *March* 24, 1603, and died *March* 27, 1625, after one of the moſt inglorious reigns of any in the *Britiſh* hiſtory.

7. King *Edward* VI. the firſt Proteſtant prince that ever reigned in *England* (if the father of the Reformation be excepted). He is ſaid by ſome to have been cut out of the belly of his mother,

lady

lady *Jane Seymour*, but that queen lived 12 days after her delivery. The memorable acts of his reign are thoſe of charity and beneficence. He gave to the citizens of *London* three hoſpitals: to wit, that of *Chriſt-Church*, for the maintenance and education of poor citizens children; that of *Bridewell*, for bringing them up to trades; and that of St. *Thomas*, for healing the ſick and diſeaſed. He is dreſſed in a moſt curious ſuit of ſteel armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a vaſt variety of ſcripture hiſtories, alluding to battles, and other memorable paſſages. He ſits on horſeback, like the reſt, with a truncheon in his right-hand. He was born *October* 12, 1537, proclaimed king *January* 31, 1548, and died *July* 6, 1553.

8. King *Henry* VIII. in his own proper armour, being of poliſhed ſteel, the foliages whereof are gilt, or inlaid with gold. In his right-hand he bears a ſword, but whether of cruelty or mercy, will hardly, I think, admit a doubt. His reign is marked with the divorce and murder of wives, the deſtruction of religious houſes and monaſteries, and by a defiance of all laws divine and human. He was born *June* 28, 1491, ſucceeded his father *Henry* VII. *April* 22, 1509, and died *January* 28, 1547.

9. *Henry* VII. who killed *Richard* III. in the memorable battle of *Boſworth Field*, and by marrying *Elizabeth*, eldeſt daughter of *Edward* IV. united the two famous houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, about whoſe claims to the throne a deluge of *Engliſh* blood had been poured forth. This prince holds likewiſe a ſword in his hand, and ſits on horſeback, in a complete ſuit of armour, finely wrought and waſhed with ſilver. He was born in 1457; crowned *October* 30, 1485; and died *April* 12, 1509.

10. *Edward* V. who with his brother *Richard*, as has been ſaid, was ſmothered in the Tower: he was proclaimed king, but never crowned; for which reaſon a crown is hung over his head: he is in a rich ſuit of armour finely decorated; and holds in his right-hand a lance.

11. King *Edward* IV. father to the unhappy princes abovementioned: his reign is ſtained with blood and luſt: and tho' he was fortunate in moſt of his battles, yet his victories were all at the expence of his own ſubjects. At the battle of *Towton*, 36,000 *Engliſh* are ſaid to have been killed; and during his reign, *Guthrie* ſays no leſs than 200,000 *Engliſh* loſt their lives in the conteſt between *Henry* of *Lancaſter* and this *Edward* of *York*. He was equally formed for love and war, and his gallantries with the citizens wives, among which was the famous *Jane Shore*, are ſtill remembered with deteſtation. He is here diſtinguiſhed by a ſuit of bright armour ſtudded, and by holding in his right-hand a drawn ſword. He was born in 1441, began his reign *March* 4, 1460, and died in 1483.

12. King *Henry* VI. who tho' crowned king of *France* at *Paris*, loſt all that kingdom. In his reign no leſs than 16 battles were fought at home and abroad. The bloody civil wars commenced between the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, already mentioned. The rebellion of *Jack Cade*, who entered *London*, and beheaded lord *Say*, happened in his reign. The famous *Joan* of *Arc*, or maid of *Orleans* ſtarted up alſo, and ſpread her fame thro' all *Europe*, by raiſing the ſiege of *Orleans*. In his time alſo the art of printing was introduced into *England*. He was born in 1422, began his reign *Auguſt* 31, the ſame year, (being an infant) and was murdered in the Tower by the duke of *Glouceſter* in 1461.

13. The

13. The warlike and victorious *Henry* V. who by his conqueſts in *France* gained immortal glory. He cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged regent, and preſumptive heir of that kingdom. With only 9000 *Engliſh* he defeated 15,000 *French* at the battle of *Agincourt*, where he took more priſoners than he had men in his army. Near *Harfleur*, 15,000 *French* were defeated by 1500 *Engliſh*. This prince was Sir *John Falſtaff*'s companion. He was born in 1389, began to reign *March* 20, 1413, and died *Auguſt* 31, 1422. A ſhort reign, but full of glory.

14. *Henry* IV. great *John* of *Gaunt*'s ſon. His reign is made infamous by a bloody ſtatute to burn hereticks. He was notwithſtanding valiant; but his courage was employed to ſecure himſelf on a throne to which he had but ſlight pretenſions. Four inſurrections againſt him were defeated, the greateſt of which he quelled himſelf by the battle of *Shrewſbury*, wherein *Harry Hotſpur* and 10,000 rebels fell, beſides as many of his own troops. He twice beat the *Welch* under *Owen Glendower*. He was born in 1367, aſcended the throne *September* 20, 1396, and died *March* 20, 1423.

15. *Edward* III. *John* of *Gaunt*'s father, and father to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, of whom we have already ſpoken. Beſides the battle of *Creſſy*, the ever memorable battle of *Poictiers* was fought by this king, at which *John*, king of *France*, was taken priſoner, and brought to *England*, where he met *David*, king of *Scots*, priſoner there alſo; and theſe two, accompanied by the king of *England*, and the king of *Cyprus*, who happened to be on his travels at the *Engliſh* court, were all entertained at a banquet, by a citizen of *London*, at *Vintners-Hall*. *David*, king of *Scots*, was afterwards ranſomed for 10,000 marks, and *John*, king of *France*, for 500,000 crowns. *Edward* the

Black Prince died in 1376, to the inexpreſſible grief of the king and the whole nation; but his ſon *Richard* II. ſucceeded to the throne, whereby the famous *John* of *Gaunt* was excluded. *Edward* III. is repreſented here with a venerable grey beard, and in a ſuit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his ſword, alluding to the two kingdoms *France* and *England*, of both which he was crowned king, and was the firſt who quartered the arms of *France* with his own; adding the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*. He was born in 1312, called to the throne on the depoſition of his father, *January* 25, 1326, and died *June* 21, 1377, after a glorious reign of 50 years.

16. *Edward* I. in a very curious ſuit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the ſhoes thereof are of mail. He is repreſented with a battle-axe in his hand, perhaps to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt, he being the only king in the line that had employed his arms againſt the *Turks* and *Infidels*, by an expedition to the *Holy-Land*. The warders tell you, that being there ſhot with a poiſoned arrow, his queen who accompanied him, ſucking the wound, ſhe died, and he lived; and add, that he afterwards brought her corpſe over, and buried it in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*; but *Camden*, who reports this fact, tells it thus: "When her huſband was treacherouſly wounded by a *Moor*, with a poiſoned dagger, and the wounds, by reaſon of the malignity of the poiſon, could not be cloſed, ſhe licked them daily with her own tongue, and ſucked out the venomous humour; by the power whereof he was entirely cured of his wound, and ſhe eſcaped unhurt.". This fact happened in 1272, the queen (*Eleanor* of *Caſtile*) died at *Herdby* in *Lincolnſhire*, *November* 29, 1290, being 18 years after; from whence ſhe was carried to *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, and there pompouſly interred by order of her

her husband. This warlike prince conquered *Wales*; asserted a right of sovereignty over *Scotland*; raised *Baliol* to the throne of that kingdom; and afterwards cited him before the parliament at *Westminster*, to answer to a complaint made against him by the earl of *Fife*. He was every where victorious, and his reign is famed for acts of justice, and is one of the fairest in the *English* history. He was born 1239, made the *Crusade* in his father's life time, and received the news of his death, and of his own advancement to the crown, in his journey home. He began his reign *November* 16, 1272, and died of the bloody flux, *July* 7, 1307.

17. First in the line, tho' last shewn, sits *William* the Conqueror, duke of *Normandy*, in a suit of plain armour. This valiant prince having, with his *Normans*, on some pretence of right to the crown, invaded *England*, by one decisive battle accomplished his great design. This memorable battle was fought *October* 13, 1066, near *Hastings* in *Sussex*, in which king *Harold*, with the flower of the *English* nobility and best warriors, were slain. Some authors affirm, that this victory was obtained by means of the broad arrow and long bow which the *Normans* were in possession of, and with which the *English* were then utterly unacquainted, tho' afterwards they became such expert archers, that with the same weapons they conquered *France*. The glory of *William*'s reign and of his victories is stained by the cruel and arbitrary forest laws he enacted, and the waste and devastations he made by converting a tract of land, of more than 60 miles in circumference, into a den of wild beasts, driving the inhabitants out, and filling their habitations with wolves and boars; forbidding at the same time those unhappy men, whose lands and properties he had invaded, on pain of death,

to

to kill either deer or wild boar; for the king, as an hiſtorian has it, loved all thoſe wild beaſts, as if he had been their father. He was born in 1027, was crowned *October* 14, 1066, and died *September* 9, 1087.

Over the door, as you go out of this armory, is a target, on which are engraved, by a maſterly hand, the figures as it ſhould ſeem, of Fortune, Fortitude, and Juſtice; and round the room, the walls are every where lined with various old uncommon pieces of armour, ſuch as targets, caps, horſes heads, breaſt-plates, and many other ſorts for which the very names are now wanting.

Of the JEWEL-OFFICE.

WE have already given a deſcription of the place; and nothing remains, but to give an account of the curioſities contained in it.

And, 1. The imperial crown, that all the kings of *England* have been crowned with ſince *Edward* the Confeſſor, 1042. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, ſapphires, and pearls. The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, turned up with three rows of ermine.---They are miſtaken in ſhewing this as the ancient imperial diadem of St. *Edward*; for that (with the other ancient regalia of this kingdom) was kept in the arched room in the cloiſters in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, till the grand rebellion, when, in 1642, *Harry Martin*, by order of the then parliament, broke open the iron cheſt in which it was ſecured, took it thence, and ſold it, together with the robes, ſword, and ſcepter of St. *Edward*. After the Reſtoration, king *Charles* II. had one made like it, which is that now ſhewn.

2. The golden orb or globe, put into the king's right-

right-hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the ſcepter in his right, upon his return into *Weſtminſter-Hall* after he is crowned. It is about ſix inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious ſtones. On the top is an amethyſt, of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in height, ſet upon a rich croſs of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious ſtones. The whole height of the ball and cup is eleven inches.

3. The *Golden Scepter*, with its *Croſs*, ſet upon a large amethyſt, of great value, garniſhed round with table diamonds. The handle of the ſcepter is plain, but the pummel is ſet round with rubies, emeralds, and ſmall diamonds. The top riſes into a *Fleur de lis* of ſix leaves, all enriched with precious ſtones, from whence iſſueth a mound or ball made of the amethyſt already mentioned. The ſcepter is a very ancient enſign of kingly power. Among the *Jews*, it was uſed as an emblem of power and royalty, and ſpiritually as a weapon to oppoſe the wicked, and protect the good. The croſs is quite covered with precious ſtones.

4. The ſcepter with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a ſmall *Jeruſalem* croſs, finely ornamented with table diamonds and jewels of great value. This emblem was firſt uſed by *Edward the Confeſſor*, as appears by his ſeal. It is alſo marked on the ſeals of *Henry* I. *Stephen*, and *Henry* II. but omitted by *Richard* I. *Richard* II. aſſumed it again on his ſeal; and it was alſo uſed by *Edward* IV. and *Richard* III. The ancient one was ſold with the reſt. This now in the Tower was made after the Reſtoration.

A bold attempt was made in the reign of king *Charles* II. to carry off theſe enſigns of royalty, the particulars whereof are worth reciting, and the rather as they are omitted by our latter hiſtorians,

rians, tho' the moſt ſingular enterprize that ever was undertaken. The projector of this theft was one colonel *Blood*, by birth a gentleman of *Ireland*, who having ſpent his ſubſtance in following the fortune of king *Charles* II. while in adverſity, thought himſelf hardly uſed, by being neglected, when that prince was reſtored to his juſt rights; and therefore, after being engaged in ſeveral very deſperate, tho' unſucceſsful plots, ſuch as ſurpriſing the caſtle of *Dublin*, ſeizing the perſon of the duke of *Ormond*, and others, he at length thought of a ſcheme to make himſelf amends, once for all, by ſeizing the crown, globe, ſcepter, and dove, carrying them all off together; for this purpoſe he put himſelf into the habit of a doctor of divinity, with a little band, a long falſe beard, a cap with ears, and all thoſe formalities of garb belonging to that degree, except the gown, chuſing rather to make uſe of a cloak, as moſt proper for his deſign. Under this diſguiſe he made it his buſineſs to get acquainted with the keeper of the regalia, an old man, whom he treated and careſſed at a rate not ſo much expenſive as kind and obliging; by which means ſuch a friendſhip and intimacy was ſoon eſtabliſhed between them, that the old man having a ſon, and the doctor pretending to have a daughter, they mutually agreed to match them together; but the ſon being at ſea, put the pretended daughter under no neceſſity of appearing. The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man, that he had ſome friends at his houſe that wanted to ſee the *regalia*, but that they were to go out of town pretty early in the morning; and therefore hoped he would gratify them with the ſight, tho' they might come a little before the uſual hour. (*Blood* had engaged three accomplices, named *Deſborough*, *Kelſey*, and *Perrot*, in this enterprize.) Accordingly two

of

of them came accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horſes that waited for them at the outer-gate of the Tower, ready ſaddled; they had no other apparatus, but a wallet and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to conceal. Upon their approach, the old man received them with great civility; and preſently admitted them into his office; but as it is cuſtomary for the keeper of the regalia, when he ſhews them, to lock himſelf up in a kind of grate with open bars, to the end that thoſe things of high value may be ſeen but not ſoiled; the old man had no ſooner opened the door of this place, but the doctor and his companions were in at his heels, without giving him time to aſk queſtions, effectually ſilenced him, by knocking him down with the wooden mallet; they then inſtantly made flat the bows of the crown to make it more portable, ſeized the ſcepter and dove, and put them into the wallet together, and were preparing to make their eſcape, when, unfortunately for them, the old man's ſon, who had not been at home for 10 years before, came from ſea in the very nick, and being told that his father was with ſome friends that would be very glad to ſee him at the *Jewel-Office*, he poſted thither immediately, and met *Blood* and his companions as they were juſt coming out; who, inſtead of returning and ſecuring him, as in good policy they ought to have done, puſhed forward with their prize, in order to eſcape; but the young man ſeeing his father weltering in his blood, and the treaſure gone, inſtantly alarmed the firſt upon guard, who giving the ſignal to the reſt, the gates were ſhut, and the criminals ſecured, all but the man who held the horſes, who inſtantly fled upon the firſt rumour. Upon ſearching them the prize was recovered, tho' all bruiſed and battered, and

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one ſtone loſt, which was afterwards found by a cinder-girl, and reſtored. The next thing to be done was to confine the priſoners, and acquaint his majeſty with the nature of their offence, and take directions from court how to proceed. The reſult was, that the king had a fancy to examine *Blood* himſelf; and while all men thought that ſome new puniſhment would be deviſed to torture ſo daring an offender, his majeſty thought proper not only to pardon him and his accomplices, but to grant *Blood* a penſion, ſome ſay of 500l. a year, during his life. What the motives were, that induced his majeſty to ſhew ſo much lenity to a man, who had been engaged in ſo many plots and conſpiracies, is yet a ſecret, and ever muſt remain ſo; many conjectures were formed, and ſurmiſes made, but no man knew the truth. *Blood* ſoon after died with grief, being convicted of a plot againſt the duke of *Buckingham*, who laid a heavy accuſation of *Scandalum Magnatum* againſt him, by which he was like to remain a priſoner for life; tho' moſt people were of opinion, that this plot was forged againſt him by his enemies; and having eſcaped puniſhment for what he did do, ſuffered at laſt for what he did not do. We have but juſt hinted that *Blood* was engaged in the plot to ſurprize *Dublin Caſtle*, and another to ſeize the perſon of the duke of *Ormond*; of both which, tho' a little foreign to our ſubject, we ſhall give a brief account. Upon the Reſtoration, many *Engliſh*, *Scots*, and *Iriſh* were diſſatisfied, and wanted only a head to lead them into action: colonel *Blood* having declared himſelf of their party, was thought a proper perſon for that purpoſe: and, as nothing could be attempted in *England* with any probability of ſucceſs, *Ireland* was pitched upon for the ſcene of rebellion: the colonel knowing what advantage it would be to their cauſe, to

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be maſter of ſome place of ſtrength, propoſed to begin with the ſurprize of *Dublin Caſtle*; which was accordingly to have been attempted on the 29th of *May*, the anniverſary of the king's return, in the following manner: *Blood*, with a company of reſolute fellows, were, under a pretence of preſenting a petition to the duke of *Ormond*, then lord lieutenant, to have procured admittance, and ſeized his perſon, while about 80 choſen foot, in the habit of tradeſmen, were to have waited without, and upon a certain ſignal to have ſurprized the guards: but this plot, by the treachery of one of the conſpirators, having been defeated before it was ripe, a proclamation was iſſued out, with a reward of five hundred pounds for the apprehenſion of any of the ringleaders; in conſequence whereof, one Mr. *Lockey*, brother-in-law to *Blood*, was taken, tried, and executed, and *Blood* himſelf obliged to make his eſcape; but with a full reſolution to be revenged on the duke of *Ormond*, by whoſe vigilance his views had been diſappointed, and his brother-in-law hanged. But it was not till nine years afterwards, that he durſt attempt any thing upon the duke's perſon; when having engaged five of his old and truſty friends, on the 6th of *December* 1670, being all well armed and mounted, they beſet the duke's coach, as he was paſſing from St. *James*'s palace, thro' the long ſtreet that leads to *Clarendon-Houſe*, where the duke then reſided, and having knocked out the flambeaux, and ſecured the attendants, they forced the duke out of his coach, and had actually tied him behind one of their aſſociates, (who was to have rode with him, without ſtopping, till he came to an appointed place, where they were to meet him, and conſult what advantage they ſhould make of their priſoner) when his Grace's porter, being apprized of his maſter's danger, by a boy

who

who concealed himſelf under the coach, and eſcaped, ſeaſonably came to his reſcue; but what is very ſurpriſing, not one of the ruffians were ever apprehended, tho' a thouſand pounds reward was offered, till the attempt already related, diſcovered them, and then they were all pardoned. But to return from this long digreſſion; the other jewels ſhewn here are,

5. St. *Edward*'s ſtaff, in length four feet ſeven inches and a half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

6. A rich ſalt-cellar of ſtate, in form like the ſquare White Tower, and ſo exquiſitely wrought, that the workmanſhip of modern times is in no degree equal to it. It is of gold, and uſed only on the king's table at the coronation.

7. The curtana, or ſword of mercy, the blade 32 inches long, and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two ſwords of juſtice, ſpiritual and temporal.

8. A noble ſilver font, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the royal family are chriſtened.

9. A large ſilver fountain, preſented to king *Charles* II. by the town of *Plymouth*, very curiouſly wrought, but far ſhort of that already deſcribed.

10. The rich crown of ſtate, that his majeſty wears in parliament, in which is a large emerald ſeven inches round; a pearl, the fineſt in the world; and a ruby of ineſtimable value.

11. His royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*'s crown. Theſe two laſt named crowns, when his majeſty goes to the parliament-houſe, are carried by the keeper of the jewel-office, attended by the warder, privately in a hackney-coach to *White-hall*; there they are delivered to the officers appointed

pointed to receive them, who, with ſome yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his majeſty and the prince robe themſelves. The king wears his crown on his head as he ſits upon his throne; but that of the prince of *Wales* is placed before him, to ſhew that he is not yet come to it. As ſoon as the king is diſrobed, the two crowns are re-conducted to the Tower by the ſame perſons that brought them.

12. Queen *Mary*'s crown, globe, and ſcepter, with the diadem her majeſty wore in proceeding to her coronation with her royal conſort King *William*.

13. An ivory ſcepter, with a dove on the top, made for King *James* the Second's queen, whoſe garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

14. The golden ſpurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wriſts, very antique, and worn at the coronation.

15. Laſtly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the kings and queens of *England* are anointed with; and the *golden ſpoon* that the biſhop pours the oil into. Theſe are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedeſtal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about ſeven inches; the whole weighs about 10 ounces. The head of the eagle ſcrews off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed by the biſhop, the oil is poured into the ſpoon out of the bird's beak.

Of this eagle, take the following legend: St. *Thomas Becket*, being in diſgrace at *Sens* in *France*, the holy Virgin appeared to him, and gave him a ſtone veſſel of oil, incloſed in a golden eagle, and bid him give it to *William*, a monk, to carry to *Pictavia*, and there hide it in St. *Gregory*'s church, under

under a great ſtone, where it ſhould be found for the uſe of pious and proſperous kings: accordingly *Henry* III. when duke of *Lancaſter*, received it from a holy man in *France*; and *Richard* II. finding it among other jewels, endeavoured to be anointed with it; but was ſupplanted by archbiſhop *Arundel*, who afterwards anointed *Henry* IV. Such is the fabulous hiſtory of the Ampulla.

There are in the jewel-office, beſides thoſe commonly ſhewn, all the crown jewels worn by the prince and princes at the coronations, and a vaſt variety of curious old plate; but what is already deſcribed is ſufficient to gratify any moderate curioſity, tho' it muſt be confeſſed, that the eye can never be ſatisfied with ſeeing, where the objects are ſo worthy of notice.

Of the MINT.

THERE is no deſcribing the particular proceſſes that the different metals undergo here before ſtampt into money.

The manner of ſtamping is all you are permitted to ſee, and this is very quickly performed by means of an engine, worked ſometimes by three men, ſometimes by four. The manner of ſtamping gold and halfpence is exactly the ſame, only a little more care is neceſſary in one than in the other, in order to prevent waſte. The engine works by a ſpindle, like that of a printing-preſs; to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a ſcrew, and in a little ſort of cup which receives it, is placed the reverſe: Between theſe the piece of metal, already cut round to the ſize, and, if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the ſpindle, with a jerk, is completely ſtamped. It is amazing to ſee how dextrouſly

dextrously the coiner performs this; for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the ſpindle, ſo faſt does he ſupply it with metal, putting in the unſtamped piece with his fore-finger and thumb, and twitching out the ſtampt with his middle-finger. The ſilver and gold thus ſtampt, are afterwards milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is a ſecret never ſhewn to any body.

FINIS.

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